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Agricultural.

Ornamental Planting.

If we were now located on a farm, one of the first things we would try for, after making the buildings comfortable for man and beast and planting a garden and orchard if they were not on the farm, would be the planting of some shrubbery and perennial plants about the house. It not only makes it more pleasant to those who live there, and to the passers-by, but if the farm is to be sold, the value of it will be increased by more than the cost of the plants put out, and if they are well well cared for, by ten times the cost.

There are many of our native trees that are hardy, and add much to the beauty of the surroundings. The ash and birch can be had of the cut-leaved varieties, and the maples in great variety, while the horse chestnut is a thing of beauty when in bloom and a handsome shaped tree at all times Where a hedge is desired as a screen our native hemlock is as good as any of the foreign evergreens, though for contrast a few of the Colorado blue spruce may be interspersed among them.

We would not set these trees in formal rows, but mix them in groups as they are usually found in our forests, in such a manner that each would bring out the beauty of others near it. If we want shade trees, we fear that they will have to be set within our own boundary lines, and not along the street, to be killed by the electric wires, or by those who put them up almost always without regard to the trees through whose branches they cut and slash, destroying the roots when sewer pipes are laid or when the grade of the street is changed. If one has plenty of room and money to invest, there are many trees that may be added to

the list we have named. There are a large number of hardy shrubs to choose from that will give a succession of bloom from May until September at least We would not like to omit the old-time favorite lilac, of which there are now dozens of varieties of nearly all shades of color, from the purest white to the pink, violet, crimson, rose, blue, dark red and purple. About the same time the snowballs, either common or Japanese are in bloom, and the small flowering almonds, both pink and The hawthorn, double white or searlet, are a little later, but usually blooming in May, as also do bush honeysuckles and the several spireas. The magnolias vary from April until June as to the time of

blooming, and from white to purple in color. The azalea in all its various colors is one of the earliest June bloomers, though not much earlier than the deutzia, or the fragrant syringas. July brings the hydrangeas into bloom, and eleagnus longipes. The hydrangeas, some of them, are in bloom from July until September, and the weigelas are in bloom all summer. The roses cannot be dispensed with, and there are such multitudes of them that we will not venture to name especial varieties, excepting to speak of the crimson rambler, with its profusion of clusters of rich-looking blossoms. The white and yellow ramblers are not as

profuse bloomers as the crimson.

These bring us naturally to the other climbing plants, the ivies, the Dutchman's trumpet flower, and the many kinds of clematis, some of which are almost constant bloomers from June to September, and the wistaria, with white, blue or purple flowers. The madeira vine and the cinnamon vine are fine climbing plants, and the latter is hardy in deep soils. The bulbs of the madeira vine need to be taken up

each fall and set in the spring.

When we get to the bulbs we have, how ever, a long list. We need the peonies and the tulips, as once set they continue for many years to give us showy blossoms, and the cannas and gladiolus are worth the trouble of setting each year, as are the fragrant tuberose and the dahlias, which are in such varieties of size and color. They are better a little in the background, as are the hollyhocks and the rudbeckia or golden glow, and the smaller double sunflower. There are other hardy perennial plants well adapted to set among the shrubbery, the day lily, the sweet william, the anemone the fall asters, the blue gentian and the perennial phlox, with many others. There are also hardy carnations and the old-fashioned grass pink.

Of plants to set out in the spring there is an abundance, asters, ageratums, white or blue, begonia, geraniums, petunias and losalvia and lantana, coleus, verbena, pansy, heliotrope and others, while the nicotiana, nasturtium, alyssum and mignonette, marigolds, stocks, poppies and many others are easily grown from the seed sown in the spring where they are wanted.

Dairy Notes.

Guy H. Miller, in Dairy and Produce view, makes the statement that the Jersey Gold Drops Maud, dropped May 26. 1895, has produced during year ending Aug. 31, 1899, 7266 pounds of milk, or 504.92 pounds of butter. During year ending Aug. 31, 1900, 71003 pounds of milk, or 502.83 bull that could get fifteen such cows should pounds of butter. During year ending Aug. be worth \$10,000 at eight years old, and if 31, 1901, 78313 pounds of milk, or 521.14 not injured by excessive use should get pounds of butter, and during year ending Aug. 31, 1902, 7435§ pounds of milk, or 506.89 pounds of butter, an average for four years of 7399 pounds of milk and 508.92 pounds of butter. The butter yield has been calculated for this statement by adding 163 per pure-bred animals. In England they make cent. to the butter fat as shown by a practice of renting out superior bulls of

strong, vigorous calves until twelve or fifteen years old, and perhaps older, if kept in health by proper feeding and exercise.

What he says of the Holstein-Friesian

testing four cows of nearly the same age and the product of one bull, and though they had not been forced for extreme production it for him he will be more active. Do not, box made large enough to hold a number of the plants blossom, and the plants blossom, and the plants blossom, and the plants blossom is the plants blossom. tion, they averaged, within a small fraction of an ounce, nineteen pounds of butter each, for the week. He wrote to the owner of the cows to ask if he owned the bull, and received as answer, "The bull is dead and sad it is." He also instances fifteen official tests of the daughters of one bull, that at full age averaged 19½ pounds a week of equivalent butter eighty per cent. fat. A bull that could get fifteen such cows should be worth to come a small fraction however, get him too fat. It is better not to supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of the work is in the morn in his box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to hold a number of supers of section boxes or hive box made large enough to winds of March. While a few roots may be good for them if the pasture is not good, they will be worth more later on before and after the lambs are dropped.

> There has seldom been a year in the past when there has been so little complaint of the loss of hogs by swine cholera and swine plague as during last year. Perhaps it would not be too much to say that there has

tered in good shape, showing that the funes did not affect the honey so as to in-jure the bees. Some honey which had been so treated kept all winter without granulating, where other honey kept with it. bought from several different beekeepers, had all begun to granulate. Whether that was the cause of its keeping so much better he could not tell.

It is possible to take a fall swarm of bees and carry it safely through the winter, but

Babcock test as taken twice a the principal breeds, often getting as much as

RED ASTRACHAN

made a churn test of sixteen pounds 61/2 ounces per week as a three-year-old. She has gone dry from five to seven weeks each year, and has dropped a vigorous, healthy calf each year during the test. She also took the sweepstakes record as a show cow at Los Angeles Fair last October. It will be noticed that her best record was made when passing from a five-year-old to six-year-old, and we think that is usually the most productive time for the Jersey. Some other breeds if not forced do not reach their best until about eight years old, and even thought good until we had tested the cows then the best is not large. Certainly if not the best cow west of the Rocky Mountains she is a good one. As her weight is about nine hundred pounds, it will be seen that her production of butter fat was about half her own weight each year. As it costs but little more to make a pound of butter fat than a pound of beef, how would fattening even baby beef compare with butter making from such a cow? Or reckoning butter a twenty cents a pound she would give an income of over \$100 a year, while the cost of her food should not exceed \$35.

While last year Australia exported 15,000 tons of butter, this year the drought has so cut off the feeding crop, that there has lately been a carload of Canadian butter sent there in a steamer from Vancouver. The price paid for it was above that paid in Canadian markets. It goes in cold storage and if it reaches there in good condition further orders are expected.

Almost every week we see evidence from those who have found it necessary to milk their cows and heifers before they drop their calves. A writer in Baltimore American says all of his best cows had to be milked before calving, and some of them month before. Last winter he had a fine heifer that looked as if she ought to be milking two weeks before calving, but about that time he read an article in which the writer claimed that it was a positive injury to milk a cow before calving, and he decided he would not do it, with the result that she lost the use of one-quarter of her udder. A heifer needs milking before calving more than an old cow, for a cow that begins to make an udder that needs milking a month before she drops her calf might as well be called a continuous milker and not be dried off at all. This is one of those old superstitions that ought to have gone out with the idea that it spoils a cow to give her grain food while in milk, or to keep her in a comfortably warn stable in cold and stormy weather.

There has been and is yet too much of breeding from young, untried bulls, and too ch haste to dispose of them as soon as heifers of their own get were old enough to be bred, this being done to avoid the dangers, real or imaginary, of inbreeding in a small herd. The use of young bulls was bad enough when they and the cows were but scrubs, and it is much worse in case of really valuable well-bred animals. A writer in the Holstein-Friesian Register tells of

symmetry of the trees and leaving them to month, which is not unfair, though five hundred dollars a year for an aged aniwas established, and then to sell to other when a neighbor asked us to take an eight year-old Jersey bull to the abattoir for him with our fat cattle. Regular work and gentle handling kept him as docile as any cow, and he was then a sure stock getter and we knew him as the sire of many prime butter cows, yet he went for a very small sum. We would prefer to risk inbreeding at least once to parting with an animal one

> Where the separator for the milk is on the farm, there is the advantage of having the skimmilk sweet and warm night and morn ing to feed the calves and pigs. proper care for the cream it may be so kept as to make the trips to the creamery only three times a week instead of every day, while the load is lightened. As there is no sour skimmilk to bring back, the work of caring for the cans and keeping them sweet is much reduced, and the butter will be of higher grade if the butter-maker is at all expert in his business. But when the cream is kept on the farm for two days or for three days to avoid Sunday work, it must be cooled directly after it is separated, and kept cool. The best way to do this is to set the cans into a Cooley creamer or a trough of water at about a temperature of 50° about the temperature of ordinary well water, and allow them to stand until the cream is as ecol as the water, then remove to a tank of ice water until ready to take to the creamery. Protect from the sun when transporting it.

Live Stock Notes.

In selecting a boar for breeding purpose we should try to get one from a prolific sow, and, if possible, an old sow that has made a good record for large litters and good thrifty pigs. This will usually produce more and better pigs than a boar from a young sow or one of a small litter, though the latter may be the better-looking animal. owing to its getting more milk when young. While the boar may be used for service at eight months old, it should be to only a limited extent, and the yearling boar o older will usually get the strongest pigs and the greater number. The sow should be long-bodied and not too coarse in the bone or bristles, lest she fail to prove a good milker, and should be quiet and gentle. Do not keep changing from one breed to another until there is no telling what is the original breed. Such mongrels usually have the faults of all the breeds and lack their good qualities. The more nearly pure bred the male the better, as with other stock.

Before the ram is turned with the sheep they should be in a good pasture and have a light grain ration every day. Clover pasture and rape are excellent, and the grain should be a light feed of oats and bran. The ram

symmetry of the trees and leaving them to be finally killed by the electric currents. we would not like to allow quite as much mal that is known as a producer of good a general business in the Western States. and trouble than they would be worth. Then others are killed by the escaping gas overrun as that, for we think fifteen per stock. While this could scarcely be done in Many papers are inclined to give the credit. Then others are killed by the escaping gas cent. overrum is enough to make a butter from leaky mains, by the cutting of their when with full amount of butter fat. But she bred bulls until the character of their get caused its use as an exclusive diet to be breeders or have some system of exchanging bulls with them. We almost wept one day doubt but that this has helped, but we boards should be used to separate them from since last year's drought, which have kept streams full of running water, and prethe cooler season. Then the pasturage has been good, and they have not lacked for the queen and unite the bees with another green feed, which was fresh, and not wilted colony. But those frames of empty comb or half dried as it stood in the field. Possibly also the growers have been learning something by the experience of past years, and are keeping their animals under better sanitary conditions, as the price is now such as to greatly increase their value. If the corn-feeding was a predisposing cause of cholera, we should expect a few to be more careful this year, and many to fall back into the old methods and lose their hogs this year because a heavy crop is likely to make corn a cheap food again.

The Massachusetts Station says that they have proved that linseed meal, cottonsee meal and Chicago gluten meal have about the same value for feeding lambs, and the change does not materially affect the cost of the ration. Buffalo gluten feed and Chicago maize feed have about equal value and cost. The dry matter in four pounds of ensilage is about equal to that in one pound of good rowan. Lambs that had a nutritive ration of one pound of protein to 4.7 of carbohydrates made a greater gain in live weight, and manure of better quality than when the ratio was one of protein to seven of carbohydrates.

Bees and Honey. A writer in the Journal of Agriculture oasts that he has one colony from which the increase was six swarms, that including swarms from some of the early swarms that came out. His method of feeding explains this increase to some extent, as he says he feeds to a colony about fifteen pounds of sugar in February. That is in Missouri and would be too early in this climate for them to start brood raising, and we should not feed until about the first of March here if they had a fair amount of stores through the winter. As the worker bee takes a little ess than a month from the egg to gathering oney, there would be a perceptible increase in the number of bees in the colony by the first of April, and early in May a swarm might be ready to leave. For the cost of sugar, about seventy-five cents, he gets early swarms that will put away about forty pounds of honey each in a good season, worth at least \$4, beside the value of the new colonies. But we should prefer that they wer restricted a little in swarming, and that the new colonies were not allowed to swarm at all. Six colonies from one we think too many, even where feeding is done at the

proper time and the honey flow is good. A writer in the American Bee Journa

never been a year since pork raising became | most men would say it was more expense greatly reduced, and other grains or pastur- and if the honey flow from the fields is not would give a share of the credit to climatic the empty spaces, and perhaps if they are a conditions. To the very abundant rains strong colony, and get their frames well G. E. Stone writes that the method of sprayfilled with honey and brood, a frame of be placed between those, empty comb may vented the hogs from filling themselves with they have filled. But this will probably water from stagnant pools or ponds, and to make feeding necessary before winter, and in most cases it would be better to destroy colony. But those frames of empty comb are what makes it possible to save the late swarms, even when an earlier colony placed in a hive with empty frames would not store any surplus at all.

Orchard and Garden.

There is scarcely any variety of pear that is not better for being picked before fully ripe and then ripening under cover. This after-ripening may be retarded or hastened almost at will by the method of storing. If kept in a cellar or other room moderately cool, at about an even temperature, the ripen up slowly, while if in a dry and warm room, and covered with a blanket to exclude the light, they will ripen in a few days or a week, according to their condition when picked. If desired to keep them several weeks, they should be put in cold storage at about 33°, and a rather close watch kept on them, at least after the third week, marketing them as soon as it is found that some of them are beginning to be mellow. Some of the very late varieties may be kept through the winter in this way. It is of little use to put pears or any other fruit in cold storage after they have begun to grow mellow, or to put in any that have been bruised. While all fruit should be handled with care, that intended for cold storage needs special care. It is often a puzzle to the beginner to know ust when he should begin to pick his pears, as the time is so varied with different varieties. Some wait until they find a few ripe or nearly so on the extreme end of the branches, usually on the south side of the tree. But if they wait for that it will be better to market early. A better test is to take the pear and bend the stem backward. If it easily separates from the branch it is ripe enough to gather, but if the stem breaks before cleaving off the twig it is not ripe enough.

Strawberry plants may be set at any time from the middle of August to the middle of October, though the earlier the better, if the weather is good and the soil in good condiion. Set the rows about six feet apart, and the plants about a foot apart in the row. The runners that have started on the plant set out, or that will be started later, should be trained out in the direction they are desired to grow, and either pinned down or held in place by a small stone until the new plant has rooted. In the fall, mulch with duced Oakland Baron (2.09½), etc. Colonel coarse horse manure, or other litter that Galvin is surely in luck, for he also has a is free from weed seed, or mulch with good clean straw and apply a dress-likely filly, both by Oaklaud Baron.

spring. The rows should be about four feet wide when the plants blossom, and there will be, or should be, if the season is erop, and with care to keep the weeds down after the fruit is picked there should be a thick, matted row the next season that will yield a full crop, beside new plants to set out, in abundan out, in abundance. After the second year it is usually thought best to plow up the old bed and grow some other crop there, as it is easier to start a new bed than to keep the weeds down, and usually by that time there are insects that are trouble

When we were young it was a custom for many who called themselves good orchard-ists to whitewash the trunks of their apple trees every spring, after scraping off all the bark. They had an idea that it destroyed the insects or their eggs, and there is no doubt that it did to a certain extent, but we always thought that an orchard so treated was disfigured by it, and we think a solution of soft soap, about as thick as paint, mixed with a solution of washing soda, made very strong, or a solution of one pound at commercial or caustic potash in two or three gallons of water would destroy more insects, and if it was washed off it supplied a certain amount of fertilizer to the soil, although nearer the trunk than we would care to apply fertilizer as a general rule. When we put fertilizer in an orchard for the benefit of the trees, we want it under the extremity of the branches or even farther out, as the roots usually extend farther than the branches, and they gather their food with the small rootlets, and not with the main roots. But many orchards are so set that there is a little mound around the trunk of the tree, and what is washed from the trunk may be carried farther away.

Many set peach trees at twenty-one feet apart or about me hundred to the acre, but here in the North, where they are short lived or thought to be, others put them from eleven to fifteen feet apart, and keep the branches headed in, making a compact tree, and getting from about 180 to four hundred trees to the acre. The same distances are usually used for the plum. We used to think such close planting was one cause of their dying so young, but have about decided that if they are given fertilizer enough of the right kind, and are not permitted to overbear, they can be kept alive as long as if placed at the greater distance. Of course the tree that has been headed in must not be allowed to produce as much fruit as those that are taller and more

The blackberry is growing to be regarded as an agricultural pest in Australia, as it grows so rapidly and so rank that they bid fair to cover the face of the country. The fruit and the jam from it is as nice as that made in Europe or America, but many do culture or the production of jams. Too much of a good thing is often embarrassing.

From experience at Amherst, Mass., Prof. ing by the Ware nozzle has given the best results, but it requires men more experienced and better tree climbers, as it gives only a spray and must be held near to the foliage. The Vermorel nozzle comes second in good results, and by coarser spray may reach higher branches without so much climbing on the part of the sprayer. The results may not be as good as those by the Ware nozzle. but it has proved very satisfactory at Amherst. The method now in use in Boston and Northampton of forcing the spraying mixture by steam through a nozzle having an aperture one-eighth of an inch in diameter, he thinks, saves some time, but it takes more of the spraying mixture and gives the poorest results of any method he has seen tried. In Amherst it cost about \$1.35 a tree to spray them with disparene solution. twenty gallons per tree.

At one time the planting of mulberry trees and the rearing of silkworms became very popular in New England and along the Atlantic coast. From about 1830 to 1840 large numbers of the trees were set, and often high prices paid for them. But a severe frost in 1841 destroyed nearly every one in New England, and we think as far south as New Jersey, and this so discouraged the silk worm breeders, that scarcely one was left. There are a few mulberry trees left alive, that either were of a more hardy variety, or that stood in more favorable location than those that were killed, probably the former, as it is now claimed that there are certain varieties that are hardy in the North. But the place for this industry seems to be in the Southern States, both because the trees there would not be killed by the frost, and because labor is cheaper there than in the Northern States, and women and children can be employed in the care of the silkworms. The North Carolina Experiment Station is giving some attention to the matter, and estimates that in fifty thousand families the product of four to five ounces of silkworms could be cared for, without any hindrance to other work. As the United States now manufactures and uses more sill than any other country, it seems right that some of it should be produced here.

Aside from Jacob Ruppert, the owner of Oakland Baron (2.091), no man has greater reason to be pleased with the success of that on of Baron Wilkes as a sire than Col. J. M. Galvin, who owns the handsome trotting stallion Mackay Wilkes, that has trotted a trial mile in 2.18, and whose sire is Red Wilkes. The dam of Mackay Wilkes is the great brood mare Lady Mackay, that pro-

This can hardly be said to be second in importance to feed, as both are indispensible and dependent on each other.

A farm well supplied with good water for both winter and summer may be said to possess one of the first and best advantages, and he who does not pay attention to this matter in selecting a farm is making a serious mistake.

There is nothing better for this purpose than good spring water, and fortunate are those so located that the water can be carried to house and barn, and especially if this can be done by gravity. It will pay to conduct water a good distance to the farm building where this can be done. In some cases there are good springs, but so located that the water will not run by gravity to the buildings.

In such cases, if the springs are large, and there is a fall directly from them of a few feet, the water may be brought where wanted by hydraulic force. This is the case on the farm of the writer, and the system has been in successful operation now for a number of years. But it is necessary with this system to have a large spring, as only one-seventh of the water passing through the ram will be forced to the buildings, the larger part being required for operating the

If any intend to use a ram, they should first study well the conditions necessary for its successful operation. If there is no fall by which power can be afforded to operate the machine, then a windmill might be em ployed to force the water to its destination. Windmills are largely employed for raising water from reservoirs, streams or wells, for farm or other purposes, in many places, and so must be practically good for the purpose. This system works well in pastures, for

which it is much used for pumping water for the stock, and can also be just as well employed at the barn at all times of the

A farmer once living not far from the writer, not having springs near his buildings, sunk a large well outside of the stock barn, built a large cistern in the loft where it could be protected from the frost, placed a windmill on the top of the barn, which pumped the water from the well to the cistern, from which it was conducted to the stables below, to the yard outside, and across the road to the house, where it was used for a variety of purposes. This was a very convenient arrangement, and must have answered the purpose well.

Another intelligent and well-to-do farmer in the central part of the State obtained a plentiful supply of water by boring an artesian well in a ledgy hill, to the back of his buildings, erecting a windmill and putting in a pump. Near the well he constructed a large reservoir, capable of holding enough for a week's supply. After this was filled the windmill would be thrown

out of gear until again wanted. So it will be seen water may be furnished for the uses of the farm in quite a variety of ways, more or less expensive, according to location or attendant circumstances, but it will be better for a farmer to invest quite a sum in obtaining a supply of water that ever ran to a fire. He and Frank, his mate, may be relied upon, rather than undertake are big sorrels. to get along in such ways as are often resorted to. E. R. TOWLE.

Franklin County, Vt.

Northern New York Farm Notes.

vesting the largest crop of hay ever grown to the company was ill that horse symin northern New York, and the following pathized with him by rubbing his head on estimates of the crop of a few of my neighbors will give your readers some idea of what hay we have. One farmer estimates to have raised 400 tons, two others 300 tons declared Fireman Sam Adamson. "He each, another 240 tons. I have raised 140 was just like a circus horse. If you asked tons, and others various lesser amounts. him how many days in the week he'd like Quite a percentage of this hay will be fed to work he would paw the ground once. out on the farms where grown.

very heavy and of good quality, but the until told to stop." growth of straw was so large that it is conit. Our barns are all full to the last corner, write down a sum on a blackboard whenmany stacks have had to be made. Potatoes are looking finely and give promise

of a large crop. Corn has had a hard time. It was cold and damp all the early part of the season and many fields of corn failed to come un as they should in the spring. Much of what germinated failed to get out of the ground, as a cold spell came on at a critical time. Other fields of a warm, sandy soil came up better, but grew slowly, and now it is too late in the season to attain its usual growth. although we hope to be able to fill our silos, as rather more acres were planted this season than formerly.

I have seventeen acres of corn to put into two siles holding fifty tens or so each, and expected to have to build another silo, but shall not now, although I do not expect to get the crop all into the silos.

Pastures have held out better than usual. and the season's flow of milk has been good late in the season. I. L. SHELDON. Ellenburgh Depot, Clinton Co., N. Y.,

Which is the Fastest Hitch?

Recent trotting has brought out many interesting facts, one of which is the closeness with which the modern trotting wagon approaches the sulky, if it does not actually surpass it as a speed implement. Lord Derby trotted in 2,05%, at Brighton Beach, to a wagon, driven by an amateur; the next week, at Readville, he is defeated to sulky in the same time, though driven by a professional of great skill. York Boy, driven to wagon by an amateur, won handily in 2.083, time which was too much for him in the hands of a professional expert, when driven to sulky a few days previously. These are only two instances which indicate that the answer questions with a shake of the head in Pennsylvania, Iowa, Ohio and Minnemodern trotting wagon is as fast as the modern sulky. There are many others pointing in the same direction.

The bicycle wheel on either vehicle removes friction to a remarkable degree, and while the wagon, if of comparative strength, must always be slightly the heavier vehicle, the distribution of the weight between four points of lighter contact with the ground, instead of two points of deeper pressure, eases the earth friction materially upon a track covered with a cushion of loose dirt, which is a condition aimed at in friend who hopes to save Joe to the com race meetings. But probably the chief advantage of the wagon is in facilitating the horse's efforts to poise himself in a way to obtain the best speed for the amount of vital energy expended. The poise is mainly instinctive to the animal, and while it may be quarters adjoin those of Engine 7. Sullivan assisted by proper "balancing" appliances as determined by careful experimentation, and the green fiag from a dozen flags thrown

duce his greatest achievement. One, and an important condition that defeats the efforts of the horse to poise him-earth?" and the horse would answer the self most effectively, is the disturbing variation of pressure which the sulky throws upon his harness girth with each jolt caused livan would tell Joe to pick out the flag that by change in position or attitude of the his friend Jack Carroll had been born under, driver. The wagon balances itself, which and the horse would raise the green. the sulky does not. The shafts of the

wagon are very light, and being loosely hinged on carry no stiff balancing pressure like those of the sulky, and their weight and motion being uniform, they are quickly taken into account by the horse who acnodates himself to them, and knows just what to count upon at each stroke: whereas the sulky, which is not self-balance ing like the wagon, asserts a swaying press ure, which is continually bothering the horse with new and unexpected movements to hold his poise against.

Under the original rules of trotting in vogue prior to the organization of the National Trotting Association, it was permissible in a race technically "in harness to start a horse to a wagon. When the term "in harness" was originally adopted it was manifestly used to shut out saddle competition, then quite common in trotting races and regarded as a faster way of going. Of course "in harness" literally applies as much to a horse hitched to a wagon as does to one hitched to a sulky, and in adopt ing the expression "in harness" as a classi fication of handicap it was obviously de signed to permit the wagon if anybody chose to use it for a race "in harness." principle of the handicap-to shut off undue advantages and let disadvantage take care of themselves-was left in full scope. The disadvantages of the wagon, as compared with the sulky in those days, were self-acting in precluding its use where the sulky was optional. This construction alone accounts for using the technical wording "in harness" instead of "to sulky," which last was the natural concomitant of "to wagon," the still more arduous classification. Similarly, a three-year-old was then eligible to a four-year-old race or to any older age-classification-unless specifically prohibited by the terms. Modern rules eliminate these privileges, it having been specially enacted that "in harness" means only " to sulky," and that a horse is ineligible to start in a race announced for horses of an older age.

While, up to the present time, these special enactments have seemed almost useless and practically unnecessary, it appears now that mechanical improvements may have entirely reversed the order of advantage as to "rig," which prevailed in the past, rendering the correcting rule quite apropos. It is, at least, an open question whether the wagon is not now the fastest rig, the sulky next and the saddle last in the trotting out-HARK COMSTOCK. fit.

Wonderful Equine Intelligence.

Joe, the wisest horse in the fire department, has been condemned, which means could not be ascertained yesterday, but it is and Missouri 20, 24, 25 and 24 points, respecness quicker than any other horse that has below the ten-year average, Iowa 12 points

"Joe," said Lieutenant Bundrick yesterday, "was a horse that any one would fall in love with. If you asked him to shake hands he would raise his right foot and offer it to you just like a dog would offer Our farmers have recently finished har- you his paw. If any of the men belonging the sick man's shoulder and shaking his head from side to side."

" And he could count from one to fifty," Then, if you asked him how many days he'd The grain crop, especially oats, was also like to loaf, he'd keep pawing the ground

"Yes," chipped in Fireman Martin siderable work to handle, store and thresh Renck, "and he could add up figures and ever a piece of chalk was placed in his mouth."

"Well," said Engineer Hamper, " Joe can do that even now. I really believe that that horse would make the fire under the boiler if he was only able to strike the match. He lifted wood in his mouth and shoved it into the furnace under the engine when I told him to do it."

"I want to say that Joe can do everything but talk," remarked fireman Joe Finnegan. You can ask Gruber, Kraft, Hublitz or any of the other fireman attached to this company. He learned all sorts of tricks. such as sticking out his tongue at folks when told to do it, and when he was asked how little boys laughed he would draw back

his lips and show his teeth.' According to Engineer Hamper, Joe loves music, for when the organ grinders come around he shakes his head, keeping time to the melody played, or stamps his feet to mark time.

When an alarm was rung in there was not nother horse in the house who acted as quickly as Joe. He never waited for the chain in his stall to drop but stooped and crawled under it. Then he would dash over to the engine, slip his head through the collar and be ready to leave the house in less than five seconds.

The men of the company taught him to pick up his collar from the floor, and place it on his own neck. They also taught him rope with his teeth, but he seemed to take remove the bell rope. They taught him to who has also been condemned. While Joe will be kept at the engine-house until a new horse is broken in and trained to the sound of the gong, the new horse, which arrived yesterday, will occupy his old stall. Later on Joe will probably be sold at public auc-

Patrick Maher, captain of Engine Company 7, who is away on his vacation, was informed of the situation last night by a pany for another year. The captain will probably come ho me and see what can be done for the old fellow.

The man who is worrying most over Joe is Lieut. Jack Sullivan of Truck 1, whose taught Joe to pick out the American flag he must have practically a free hand to pro- on the floor. After placing all of the flags on the floor Sullivan would say:

"Which is the most glorious flag on question by picking up the American colors in his mouth and waving them. Then Sul-



PRIZE ENGLISH WORKING SPANIELS.

Government Crop Report.

The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on Sept. 1 to have been 84.3, as compared with 86.5 on Aug. 1, 1902; 51.7 on Sept. 1, 1901; 80.6 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a tenyear average of 78.3. Except in Kansas and South Dakota,

which report a decline of 12 points and 10 points, respectively, in August, no material hange of condition is reported from any of the principal corn States, and except those of the South and the State of Michigan, they again report condition average in excess of their respective averages for the last ten years. Notwithstanding its marked decline in August, Kansas reports a condition of 91, or 25 points above its ten-year average, while Nebraska and Missouri exceed their respective ten-year averages by 35 and 22 points, respectively; Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, by 16, 11, 14 and 10 points, respectively, and Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Minnesota by 6, 4 and 8 points, respectively. The crop, however, is so late that throughout the entire northern portion of the belt predictions of more than an average crop are invariably made contingent on the immediate advent and continuance for some days of the most favorable conditions of weather.

The average condition at harvest of winter that his days of going to fires are over. and spring wheat combined was 80, against In consequence of this news a cloud of 82.8 last year; 69.6 in 1900, and a ten-year gloom hangs over the engine house of average of 78.9. Ohio, Michigan, Indiana Company 7 at Centre and Chambers streets. and Illinois report 13, 18, 15 and 21 points, Just how long Joe has been a fire horse and North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska conceded that he has been "It" in No. 7's tively, above their ten-year averages. The house for twelve years. He has taken a condition in Minnesota differs only 1 point prize at the Horse Show, and he holds the from the State's ten-year average, while fire department record for getting into har Pennsylvania and California report 5 points below and Kansas, with a condition of 49, 23 points below the ten-year average of the

> The average condition of oats when harvested was 87.2, against 72.1 last year, 82.9 in 1900, and a ten-year average of 79.7. While correspondents report the harvesting of an exceptionally large crop of oats, there are indications that the crop will be very deficient in point of quality. This, however, will be more fully reported on in December, when the final returns as to yield per acre ace sent in.

Of ten States having one million acres or noward in oats. Iowa alone reports a condi- and so he long ago quit planting and hoeing year average. New York reports the pheabove its ten-year average; Pennsylvania above its ten-year average; Indiana 96, its ten-year average: Minnesota 95, its highest | was thought of. When Norton got ready to since 1895, and 11 points above its ten-year go into the fox business he visited the average; Nebraska 86, its highest since 1897, and 20 points above its ten-year average, and Edward sland, in the Gulf of St Lawrence. Illinois 86, or 6 points above its ten-year average, but not an exceptionally high con- ing stock. Then he started in to beat the dition for that State.

The average condition of barley when harvested was 89.7, against 83.8 last year, 70.7 in 1900, and 82.0 the mean of the aver- nized the fact that to be healthy, and thus age of the last ten years.

The condition at harvest of winter and last year, 84.2 in 1900, and 85.4 the mean of the average of the last ten years.

The average condition of buckwheat on Sept. 1 was 86.4, against 91.4 on Aug. 1, 1902, 90.9 one year ago, 80.5 on Sept. 1, 1900, and keep other animals oat. Six enclosures 84.7 the mean of the averages of the last ten thus formed cover about one and a half years.

Seven of the principal tobacco States show teen points above their ten-year averages, while in Kentucky, New York and Tennessee conditions are two, five and six the fence, but Norton stopped this by points, respectively, below such averages.

The average condition of potatoes on Sept. was 89.1, against 94.8 on Aug. 1, 1902, 52.2 on Sept. 1, 1901, 80.0 at the corresponding to ring the dormitory bell by yanking a date in 1900, and 74.6 the mean of the September averages of the last ten years. such a delight in rousing the men out of In every State having 100,000 acres or uptheir beds that it was found necessary to wards in potatoes, except Illinois, there was an impairment of condition durdo a cake walk and to waltz and to bow and ing August, the decline being 3 points Joe has been placed in a rear stall in the sota, 4 in Wisconsin, 10 in Michigan, engine-house, where he pines for his mate, and 18 in New York, while the condition in Illinois is exactly the same as it was a month ago. Every important State except New York shows a condition considerably higher than the ten-year average. In Michigan the present condition is 3 points above such average, Pennsylvania 14, Minnesota 20, Wisconsin 21, Ohio 25, Illinois 29 and Iowa 20, while in New York the condi-

tion is 5 points below such average. There was a decline in the condition of principal States, except New Jersey, Virginia and South Carolina, present conditions are below their ten-year averages.

The acreage of clover seed has been siderably reduced since last year, only two of the principal States, Maryland and Ohio, reporting even a small increase. The other mportant States, except Kansas, in which State the area is the same as last year, report decreases. In California, Utah and Maryland, in which State the condition is the same as the ten-year average, report conditions above such average.

In August the condition of hops declined point in Oregon and 8 points in New York

the condition in Washington remained unchanged.

Of the States having four million trees and upward in apples, eleven report an im provement in condition in August. All but six of the important apple-growing States report conditions ranging from 7 to 32 points above their ten-year averages; in Ohio the condition agrees with such average, while Indiana, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky report conditions below

Reports of the production of peaches, as compared with a full crop in the important peach-growing States, range from ten per cent. in Illinois to ninety-nine in Oklahoma. In all but eight of the States having two million trees and upward in 1899, a production exceeding the ten-year average is

probable. In all the States in which the production of grapes is of more than local importance, the condition is equal to, or above, the ten-

year average. There is a decrease in the number of stock hogs now being fattened as compared with the number a year ago in every important hog-raising State except Pennsylvania, where an increase of one per cent. is noted. Reports as to size and weight of stock hogs indicate a condition above the ten-year average in only four of the principal States,— Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee and Pennsylvania

The Government crop report, as figured by Statistician Brown of the New York Produce Exchange, indicates a total yield of wheat, spring and winter, of 610,611,000 oushels. This total compares with an indication last month of 652,590,000 bushels, and with last year's harvest of 748,460,218 bushels. The total indicated wheat harvest has been exceeded only twice in the past in addition to last year.-in 1891, when the harvest aggregated 611,780,000 bushels, and in 1898, when it was 675,148,705 bushels.

The current indication for corn is for a crop of 2,495,081,000 bushels, comparing with the Aug. 1 indication of 2,561,490,000 bushels. The prospect is still, however, that the crop of this year will break all records. The report on oats, which is practically

the harvest report, indicates a crop of 868,-277,000 bushels, comparing with last year's harvest of 736,808,724 bushels.

A MAINE FOX FARM. Elijah Norton'of Dover, Me., finds foxes a more profitable crop than potatoes or hay,

tion comparing unfavorably with its ten- and mowing, and is now devoting his entire attention to raising the sharp-eyed and est reported from that State since 1877, and great demand always and everywhere.

bred by a man on Heron Island, Boothbay highest since 1894, and 10 points above its Harbor, years before the Dover enterprise Heron Island farm, and one on Prince to get points, and also to buy some breedoriginal fox farmers, and he has succeeded.

Being an old hunter, and knowing the ways of foxes. Norton at the outset recogprofitable, his stock must be contented, and to insure that happy condition he so conspring rye combined was 90.2, against 84.9 structed and arranged his enclosure as to dispel the idea of captivity,-which foxes cannot endure. He built a fence sixteen feet high, of a heavy and specially woven wire, to keep the foxes in and to acres of ground, and in each of them is a kennel built of wood and set deep into the conditions ranging from one point to four- earth, serving as a nursery and as a den for foxes escaped by burrowing down under carrying the wire down from four to eight | nure. feet to the solid ledge. The whole farm has grass and weeds, so that it resembled the native haunts of the fox in the wildwood, and Norton's stock does not seem to realize that it is living in captivity. A stranger visiting the place sees at first only the growth of weeds and underbrush, the

colony has been recruited. On the farm are common red foxes from specimens frequently bringing \$300 to \$600, produced on speculative capital. while in several instances as high as \$1000

course of time, to eliminate the red and ucts and raise various tropic produce the genuine black variety. He bought an Ohio black fox, paying \$300 for zone. Cuba is exceedingly rich it, and this he bred with a common Maine red, then bred their progeny together, and so on. Thus far he has met with flattering success, and he feels confident that his success will continue. Last year he sold a dependent and substantial bas pair of black foxes bred on his farm for the same time it would allow \$500, and now has a family of four, which he values at \$1000.

The foxes are fed with scraps of meat, bread, milk and the like, and are all in good health. In summer time they need to be watered, but in winter they quench their thirst with snow. When Norton wants to capture one of his foxes he simply pokes his hand down into a burrow, to which shelter they flee when any one approaches, and pulls the animal out, much as one would take an apple out of a bag. All of his thirty-five foxes seem to know him as dogs know their master, and at feeding time they frolic about him like so many kittens. The beauties of the colony are a pair of twin blacks, now ten weeks old, coal black with the exception of a tuft of snowy white at the tips of their tails, fat, fluffy and as play ful as kittens .- New York Tribune.

Butter Market.

There has been a boom in the butter trade that has carried it two cents higher in many markets, and at least 11 cents higher in Boston. There is an increased demand, owing partly to the return home of those who have been on vacations, and perhaps partly due to the smaller sales of oleomargarine in some places where it was used largely. The stock on hand here has decreased showing consumption greater than receipts, and as business is brisk in the manufacturing districts it may be that more is being used. But if this advance holds out the demand may be less. Extra creamery in assorted sizes Northern and Western spruce tubs sold at $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Large tubs Northern New York 23 to 231 cents, and Western large ash tubs 23 cents. Best marks of Eastern 21 to 22 cents and fair to good 19 to 21 cents. Good firsts sold readily at 21 to 22 cents and seconds at 19 to 20 cents. Boxes and prints sell well, extra Northern creamery 24 cents, extra dairy 21 to 22 cents, common to good 18 to 20 cents Extra dairy in tubs, Vermont 21 to 22 cents, New York 20 to 21 cents, firsts 18 to 19 cents and seconds 14 to 16 cents. Imitation creamery in demand again at 16 to 17 cents and ladles at 16 to 161 cents. An active demand for renovated at 18 to 191 cents for best grades and 16 to 171 for common to good.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week ending Sept. 13 were 20,607 tubs and 26,509 boxes, a total weight of 1,120,753 pounds, against 1,273,258 pounds the previous week and 1,008,122 pounds for the corresponding week last year. Included in the week's receipts were 14,442 pounds in transit for export, and in last year's receipts were 95,520 pounds for export. The exports of butter from Boston for

the week were nothing, against 98,195 pounds the corresponding week last year. From New York for the week 1125 tubs were exported. From Montreal the exports aggregated 32,249 packages.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports a stock of 227,108 tubs, against 189,587 tubs last year, and the Eastern Company holds 47,304 tubs. With these two holdings added, the total stock is 274,412 tubs, against 275,685 tubs the previous week. and 218,358 tubs at the same time last year, a difference in favor of this year of 56,054 tubs. It will be noticed that there was a reduction of 273 tubs last week.

Notes from Washington, D. C. An interesting Australian report recently

received shows the possibility of growing nomenally high condition of 107, the high-bushy-tailed little animals, whose fur is in standard fruit, such as apples, pears, etc., in small indoor pots, and it is suggested that 24 points above its ten-year average; Wisconsin 100, its highest since 1882, and 15 points above its ten-year average; Ohio po above its ten-year average; Michigan 99, Piscataquis is known as the best-paying ts highest since 1884, and 17 points piece of land, in Maine.

Campbell of New South Wales, describes taking a peach tree, a year old from the bud, better describes these stories of South Wales, describes these stories of South Wales, describes these stories of South Wales, describes the second stor The Norton fox farm is not the first in which had been grown in a seven-inch 98, its highest since 1895, and 16 points Maine, for foxes had been successfully pot. After pruning back most of the roots and top, he reset it in a five-inch pot. The following year he shifted it to a seven-inch pot, in which it has been growing and bearing for two years. He describes this year's crop as consisting of "eight peaches of average size, each being slightly more than eight inches in circumference, the total weight of the eight being over 21 pounds. These peaches were beautifully colored, luscious and perfect, far better than many peaches retailing in Sydney at two cents apiece at the time. Every fruit that set ripened. I attribute this to the abundant use of water as soon as the fruit became as large as peas.

When shifting the peach from one pot to another I washed the roots thoroughly, cut about half of them away and pruned the

branches a little.

Mr. Campbell also describes an apple tree grown for eleven or twelve years in a twelveinch pot. This has been repotted every two years with severe root pruning. It flowers beautifully in the spring, and bears from a dozen to twenty fine apples regularly. Both the foxes in winter. At first a few of the the apple and the peach tree were well nourished, especially during the fruiting period, by applications of weak liquid ma-

A German beet-sugar manufacturer and sugar production and the capacity of the island for sugar production, has set forth some facts and observations, interesting alike to his country and to the farmers of the United States.

Sugar, at present, is the principal crop of foxes all scurrying to cover at his approach, Cuba. The Cubans are expecting to conbut on looking closely one may detect here tinne it as their principal crop of the near and there a pair of bright eyes peeping out future, relying upon the increased price at him from the tangle. The Norton foxes which will result through the coming action are as wary and alert as ever their ancestors of the European beet-sugar countries were in the wilds of Maine, Canada, Ohio as an outcome of the sugar conference, and Alaska, from all of which regions the and hoping for reciprocal arrangements with the United States. The capacity of the Island for sugar production is unlimited the woods of Maine, blue foxes from Cuba can raise sugar to supply the world-Alaska, silver grays from Prince Edward | The question, as discussed by the German Island and blacks from Ohio. The reds are | Economist is, should she be encouraged to the commonest and least valued of foxes; do so. Admitting that the United States blues are worth more, but the silver grays does not intend to annex Cuba,-which a same breed, a silver gray being a black with | itself, this gentleman doubts the wisdom of Sugar is a general tropical crop. The

to \$1200 has been paid. Ordinarily a black Philippines also can raise cane sugar for fox pelt is quoted at \$200 to \$250.

Norton had not been long in the business when he made the important discovery that it is possible to reproduce black and silver can raise sugar from beets for not peasant life, of the ambitious nobles of the averages, while all other States, except Maryland, in which State the condition is being liable to appear among the common reds at any time, while their progeny is more than likely to wear the plebeian red coat. Norton has discovered, however, dom for the United States to induce the story. [Boston: L. C. Page & Co. and improved 2 points in California, while that by inbreeding it is possible, in the Cuba to diversify her agricultural prod- Price \$1.50.]

climate, and while such action something of a hardship on the in great sugar mills, etc., it mately place Cuba on a very mi States to produce on her own fa dred or so million dollars' which she consumes. Sugar

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The ranker-growing legume, such as the cow pea and soy bean, not only add nitrogen to the soil if plowed under or returned gen to the form of manure, but their lower gen to the soll if plowed under or returned to it in the form of manure, but their lower roots penetrate the subsoils to a great depth and draw up considerable amounts of potash and some phosphorous, which then become a constituent of the top-soil and available for surface-feeding plants.

GUY É. MITCHELL.

Literature.

Jennette Lee has written a readable story along the line of heredity in "The Son of a Fiddler." Spencer Gordon, who had a passion for the violin, ran away with an Irish actress, and later, after a son was born, came home to his parents to die. The child inherited his father's weakness-and his love for the fiddle. But young Alec was a good-hearted boy, and showed his generosity when he saved a poor, half-demented woman from a pauper's grave. Later he goes to the city and there he meets his mother-who is still an actress. She is as strong as her late husband and son are weak. With her bodily and mental power there is a rich brogue, which denotes her Irish parentage, although she presumably drops this when playing Othello. He obtains a position fiddling in the orchestra, falls in love with a young actress in his mother's company, and after the girl's death, their child is placed in a convent. Alec finally returns to his grandparents' home and marries the sister of the dead actress. Candace, the child, now has a real home. The mother of the young man visits the old home, too, and a Virginia reel brings together a happy family gathering. "The Son of a Fiddler" is a spirited story, with ample dialogue. We obtain a glimpse of stage life, and there are picturesque scenes with the old folks on the farm. The reader's sympathy is likely to be enlisted at the outset, and the ending is not disappointing-Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.50.

Hon. Timothy T. Sawyer, an old and hon-

ored resident of Charlestown, has written a book of historical and biographical reminiscences, which has just been published under the title "Old Charlestown." The character of the book is unlike a wellrounded history, and the material included has previously appeared in the columns of the local paper of that district. Mr. Sawyer takes up the different families, many of whom have since moved away, stating in an nteresting manner the part they played in the growth and prosperity of that one-time city. The Dexters, Lorings, Hydes, Tufts, Breeds, Frothinghams, Walkers, Austins, Bridges, Gorhams, Kings, Sawyers, Hunnewells and others are enumerated, and the different localities n which local celebrities lived are described. George M. Tyler's famous library, George Davidson and his voyage around the world in the ship Columbia, Kossuth's visit to Charlestown and his reception at Mayor Frothingham's, Edward Everett, who was elected governor when a resident of Charlestown, the Dow banquet, given in honor of the man who built the Waverly House, and aristocratic Monument square are all ade-quately treated. A list of prominent pubic men of Charlestown, including the list of mayors before the district became a part of Boston, are also given. Old and former residents of Charlestown will find a fund of reminiscence in the book. It is supplied with an index. [Boston: James H. West

better describes these stories of Scottish pastoral life. They are a reminder of Ian Maclaren's charming stories, although they lack Dr. Watson's poetic touch. The first, Of a Minister," as it is called, relates the different policy of two clergymen in the same town. The elder preached eternal punshment, the younger emphasized Christ's love. The elder fails to appreciate the labors of his junior, until the latter vears himself out and becomes ill. Then it is that the older man realizes that he has, after all, misjudged the young man. The latter is sent away for his health by his parishioners. The other stories in the book, "Of Wounded Hearts," "Of an Atheist," "Of a Literary Man," and "Of a Dominie," are in a similar vein. The quaint, sturdy characters of the glen reappear in these stories in all their rugged unselfishness. Naturally, the Scotch dialect s used liberally, but wholesome, picturesque stories of this character would not be complete without it. [New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, 50 cents. 1 Hamilton Drummond's story is a tale of

France of the fifteenth century in the time

of Charles VII. and Louis, his son. Seigneur De Beaufoy was king unto himself, a dozen villages called him master, and his chateau De Beaufoy was victualled and garrisoned as became the house of a man been allowed to grow up with rank grower, who has been in Cuba studying her who ruled by love or terror as the mood took him. Such is the hero of this story, who, stern and relentless, was yet merciful to women and children, striving always to be just to his people. He shared alike with them in the times of famine, he opened his granaries and lived no better than the people over whom he ruled. The story of his daring deeds, his courageous defence of the despoiled and helpless is one of absorbing interest. Marmontel, his squire, who was always with his master, was a courageous servant, who always dared to tell the truth. Besides De Beaufoy, the hero, Marmontel, is the other character of chief interest. The scenes of French life in a suzerainty are particularly interesting, as the writer clearly draws his pictures of the charcoal burners' huts in the forest, the homes of the tillers of the soil and the people in the towns. The character of the peasants sweet potatoes in August, and in all the and blacks are the aristocrats. As a matter good many foreigners do not admit,—and is is sympathetically delineated, as well as of fact, the black and the silver gray are the not therefore legislating as for a part of their relations to their seigneur. The calamity of war, of the plague, of witcha sprinkling of gray hairs. The black fox an American course which will further craft and of famine, each in turn visits pelt is among the most valuable of furs, fine stimulate Cuban sugar, which is even now the Seigneur De Beaufoy, who deals with them in a manner characteristically his own. The reader will not lack Philippines also can raise cane sugar for for movement in Mr. Drummond's story, the entire world, so far as soil and nor will his interest drag. But not in this way wholly lies the charm of the story. The portraits of the French

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Practical Poultry Points.

A commission dealer in Chicago says that it is not the amount of eggs that are put in cold storage that is holding the price up. as there are but about two-thirds as many, or 400,000 cases, against the usual number of 600,000 cases. The high price of meats created an unusual demand for eggs, and helped to raise prices. Then many came in during the summer injured by the heat and unfit for storage. To this we would add that a great many Western poultry-keepers killed off their flocks or reduced them very much last winter to reduce their grain bill, and we prophesled then higher prices for eggs and chickens this season. They are selling in Chicago at twenty-two cents, against sixteen cents a year ago, and were seventeen cents last April, against fifteen cents a year previous. These, of course, are the retail prices.

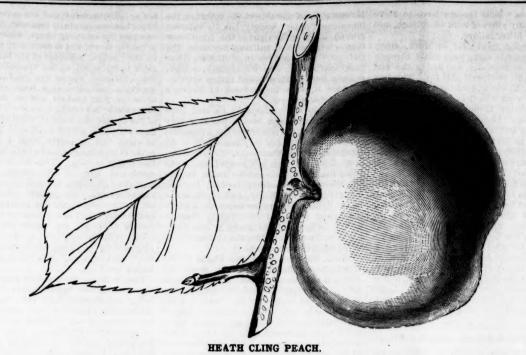
At a banquet in Quincy, Ill., one of the speakers told of a boy who about thirty years ago saved up \$5 with which he bought a trio of Cochins and a setting of eggs. His first chicken-house was a discarded rail corn pen with the crack's stuffed with straw, and corn fodder stacked against it on all sides. His next was made from large store boxes. Then he built one from some old lumber that he got for drawing logs to a sawmill. laying. Every breed improves by cultival help this may be a good method, but we 10,811 carriers. Hudson River carriers Delasome of which cost as high as \$500 each. He ting eggs for fifty cents. Since then he has received \$6 per setting. His sales year. The first year he exhibited his birds it was at a county fair, where the prizes for of all prizes amounted to only \$10, with not over fifty fowl exhibited. Now the fairs buyers and packers encourage the raising of pure breeds of poultry that they may have them uniform in color and form, and pay more for such birds. The "hen fever," which we thought was so very vigorous a half-century ago, does not seem to have subtwo poultry papers in existence, there are now over one hundred devoted to the busicultural paper in the United States, from which extracts go into nearly every local

The farmer who wants a few pounds of meat for the family dinner or at the unexpected visit of a friend, cannot get it always, though he own the "cattle on a thousand hills," or has carloads of fat swine in the a well-stocked poultry yard will soon enable him to obtain almost anything from a twothe chances are that it will suit better than the beef or pork. Even if haste is an object and there is little time to kill, dress and cook a bird, there is the egg basket that usually can furnish a meal at a few moments notice. No long time for their few who do not like the products of the poultry yard. While valuable in the case of such emergencies it is also an important amount of nourishment at as little cost as But the coming erop of poultry, if as good as is now reported, will do more to reduce the high prices of beef than any prosecution of the trusts, and if people would only realize the comparative cost and fool value of each it would do much more. Of course much is sent to market that has not been well fed, and has too much bone for the meat, and some that has too much fat, though the latter, when well tried out, s better than lard for cooking purposes. But the farmer or poultry keeper who has raised his own birds has them at about half what they sell for in the market, and can have them fat or lean as he likes them.

The goose and the ducks are the gluttons of the poultry yard. The goose will get fat in about four weeks if it is confined in a small coop or box and plenty of food placed within its reach. Not only fat enough to kill, but literally too fat too live. After it is well fattened it begins to grow lean, and oon dies, most probably from a diseased condition of the liver. The duck is not quite as bad as that, but the young duckngs are fat enough at eight or ten weeks old, if given all they will eat, and after that point is reached, if they are kept onger, while they may fatten, they will not row any more, although they will continue eat as much as before. The old duck eat about her own weight in rain every day, and if given a chance go to a pond will not gain in weight at or such was our experience with the st ducks we owned when we were many ars younger than now. They were very eductive of good, rich eggs, but if not conad at night and until about nine o'clock next morning, the eggs were to be ched for in the grass, the bushes or the d, and as likely to be in the water as where. The geese are great grazers, they will keep down a field of arse grass or of weeds almost equal a flock of sheep or goats. Neither ducks geese should have the same range as the ckens, as they foul the ground so that the icken cannot live. In fact, we do not ow of anything that will graze on ground geese have traveled over very much, alough the hog might do so. The geese do est in a pen by themselves on rather moist and, but a pond of water is not necessary. They like the vegetation that grows on moist land, and they need shade in hot weather. Their eggs hatch better in a damp place than a dry place.

Hamburg Fowl for Eggs.

The reputation of the Hamburg breed of lowls for egg laying is sufficient to recommend this variety to any one who wishes to make egg-production a feature of the business; but there is a vast difference between accepting the ordinary market Hamburg for egg laying and selecting a few choice birds of the breed and cultivating them for egg



achieve wonders.

their ordinary number of eggs per year can be doubled. The same careful methods sided at all. Where there were then but breed will when given to the Hamburgs make them among the first so far as the number of eggs are obtained in a season. ness, besides columns in nearly every agri- With a little care and attention to their diet into excellent winter layers, which today are the most profitable of birds.

ANNIE C. WEBSTER. Pennsylvania.

Poultry and Game. Receipts of poultry have been light, but pastures. It would be poor economy to kill the demand is very small. Choice fresh a whole animal for such an emergency, but killed Northern and Eastern hold steady. the demand is very small. Choice fresh-Choice roasting chickens 18 to 20 cents. common to good 14 to 16 cents, broilers 15 pound broiler to an eight-pound fowl, and to 16 cents. Fowls 14 to 15 cents for extra choice, 12 to 13 cents for common to good. Green ducks easier at 15 cents and geese at 16 cents. Choice pigeons \$1.50 a dozen, common to good 75 cents to \$1.25. Choice large squab \$2 to \$2 50. Western iced chickpreparation is necessary, and there are broilers 1½ to 2 pounds the same, 2½ to 3 pounds 12½ and 13 cents. Fowl choice 13 to 13½ cents, common to good 121 to 13 cents, of such emergencies it is also an important old roosters 9 cents. Turkeys, fancy spring cabbage, and it is very popular among the standby as a regular part of each week's 16 to 17 cents, common to good 12½ to 13 Pennsylvania Dutch and the Germans. We doubt if, at the present time, cents. Western frozen chickens, choice 14 President Roosevelt does not like it occasnell beans \$1 to \$1.25, Stell beans \$1.2 there is any meat that will give the same to 15 cents, common 10 to 12 cents. Broil-slonally, he is scarcely true to his name and poultry, well-grown, old fowl having first place, turkeys, geese, ducks and young chickens ranking about in the order named.

Live fowl in steady demand at 11 to 11½ can show the interior of the carbage, and then cutting the white centre into fine shreds. In places where it is made In this decision we do not include the question of palatability, for that each must decide for himself or "herself, as also they must decide as also they must decide as also they must decide for palatability for the sales also they must decide as to few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black ducks have come as the few pairs of teal and black duc as also they must decide as to few pairs of teal and black ducks have come their powers of digesting the various in, but not enough to make any established make as fine sauerkraut as we ever ate, prices.

borticultural.

Orchard and Garden.

As the cane of the raspberry bears but once, the old canes should be cut out each fall and new ones allowed to take their places. This fact was published in Cole's many do not know it now, and carefully stake and train the old canes, or layer them only way that this can be done is from the new wood which may start out from them, but it is better to cut the old wood out entirely when the fruit has been picked, and also to cut out all feeble or late-starting canes, leaving about the same number as before, or more if it is a new plantation, but not more than five or six stalks to a hill. These may be cut back to four or five feet high, and they will throw out new branches, which will give a greater bearing surface the next year. Some varieties may need to be laid down, and to be covered with earth during the winter, and the best way to do this is to loosen the roots from the earth at one side, and cover roots and canes with earth, but few varieties are enough better than those that are perfectly hardy to make this trouble profitable. The old wood is a harboring-place for fungus diseases and for insects, and should be carried away and burned. To get large fruit, manure liberally. Keep the number of canes in hill down to five or six, and keep out the weeds. The hills should be about three feet apart each way, and in this way they can be kept in the same plantation for several years. When new beds are wanted the roots can be divided or the side branches brought to the ground, pinned down and rooted, to be taken up and moved in the spring. The black raspberry roots better by bringing the tip to the ground than from the lateral branches. A few hundred pounds of good commercial fertilizer per acre applied in the spring increases the size of the fruit, while the coarse manure put on as a mulch in the fall goes more to promote the growth of new wood, which is also important. Often one may sell plants enough to repay the cost of the fall manuring. Mapes, the hen man of the Rural New Yorker, says he finds it as easy to grow one hundred bushels of raspberries to the acre as fifty bushels of corn, and the berries will sell for ten times as much as the corn. But it requires a small army to harvest a large field at picking time. He has grown 150 bushels to the acre.

There are some who protect their late fall crops from the early frosts by a tent or Ashaped covering of boards over them at night. If one has plenty of boards and enough farm

Now he has twenty-four poultry houses, some of which cost as high as \$500 each. He sold his first chicken for \$1 and his first setting eggs for fifty cents. Since then he has received \$6 per setting. His sales the first year amounted to \$7. Since then he has sold single specimens at \$150 each and breeding pens at \$500, and has sold as high as \$15.324 worth in a year. The first year he exhibited his birds pear. The first year he exhibited his birds it was at a county fair, where the prizes for birds, and if they are then deliberately cultivated for a particular purpose they will and stretching yard-wide cotton cloth over land, 10 to 12 cents for Nova Scotia. Muskachieve wonders.

Little attention need be given to the Little attention need to th pay out several hundred dollars in prizes for poultry and have from one thousand to 1200 birds on exhibition. Then there were of the breed and have a fair record for poultry to New York about. sent from that county to New York about sexponent for the breed and have a fair record for egg laying. With a few such birds to begin with one may gradually improve two firms ship more than \$240,000 worth as \$2 year, besides large amounts of eggs shipped, vation. They generally breed truer to and beside the fancy poultry and eggs form and feather than most varieties, and sent to all parts of the world. The poultry they will also retain through many generally breed truer to disturb the cloth, there is very sure they will also retain through many general to be any frost. We think the original Sorrento lemons 300 counts \$4.50 to \$4.75. ations their tendency to lay many eggs.

They can be made so prolific, however, by good care, feeding and selection that

use of these thin cloth coverings is fancy \$4.50 to \$5, choice \$3.50 to \$4, 360 counts fancy \$3.50, choice \$2.50 to \$3. Palor of the selection in tobacco growing, but also in market lermo Vidella 360 counts \$2.50 to \$3, 300 counts fancy \$3.50 to \$4, 360 counts fancy \$3.50 to \$4, 360 counts fancy \$3.50 to \$3. Palor of the selection that in tobacco growing, but also in market lermo Vidella 360 counts \$2.50 to \$3, 300 counts fancy \$3.50 to \$4, 360 counts fancy \$4.50 to \$5, choice \$2.50 to \$4, 360 counts fancy \$4.50 to \$5, choice \$4

gardening, and possibly in the ripening of small fruits, before the end is reached, and applied to any other good egg-producing it may result in the making of a grade of cotton cloth not much thicker than so-called cheese cloth, but certainly stronger and possibly more expensive. Or it may prove With a little care and attention to their diet more profitable to use the sheeting grades and surroundings they can be converted than a lighter article. Experiments are needed upon this matter, as also upon the matter of oiling the cloth, as has been practiced by some who have used cotton-cloth coverings for hotbeds instead of the usual glass sash. Many of those who have tried this are enthusiastic in its praise, more escape for heat generated within, from \$2 to \$3.50 a box and peppers are 50 to ure of brassware in Waterbury, Ct.; more is met by the reply that at night, when the outside air is cold, the cloth collects dew or light supply yet at 50 to 75 cents a bushel, white something the reply that a purply yet at 50 to 75 cents a bushel, facture of carpets in Philadelphia; more dampness, which prevents the escape of egg plant \$1 a bushel box. White squash than forty-five per cent. of the manufacture heat, while in the heat of the day there is less damage done by the sun than when the turban \$25 to \$30. Mushrooms from 50 joining towns of Attleboro and North Attlelect to remove the sashes soon enough, lect to remove the sashes soon enough the sashes lect to remove the sashes soon enough the sashes lect to remove the sashes lect to rem ens 3½ pounds or larger, 13½ to 14 cents, any change in temperature as are their cents for bushel boxes, spinach 15 cents, any change in temperature as are their thermometers.

Sauerkraut is but another name for pickled ers, choice 121 cents, common 10 cents. arcestry. It is made by trimming all the do this work entirely by hand. And they do not add brine to it after cutting, but sprinkle salt over each layer as it is put in, and trust to the cabbage to furnish enough moisture to dissolve the salt, but we cannot tell the amount of salt used to one hundred pounds of the cabbage. It is not enough to prevent an active fermentation, and a barrel of sauerkrout when ripening has a fragrance or an odor Fruit Book more than fifty years ago, yet that is not a favorite with many people. But when fit to be placed on the table one has but to avoid too much smelling of it down, to get another crop from them. The before tasting it, and most of people will pronounce it the bet green pickle they ever tasted. One may pack it in anything from a quart jar to a thousand-gallon tank, the only requirements being to salt to the taste and keep it well weighted down, to be always solid and under the brine.

> The nurseryman who will select all his buds and seions from young and vigorous trees that are in bearing, and yield well of large, handsome fruit, will deserve a fortune in the business, and we think would gain one if he would advertise "all nursery stock from our orchard that bore so many bushels of first-class fruit last year. Come and see the stock and the orchard from which we took our scions and buds." If we were setting an orchard, we would go far to seek trees of that kind, if we could not do better and do our own budding and grafting from

Domestic and Foreign Fruit. Apples are in good supply, the receipts 5433 barrels a year ago, but there was a good demand for export, and prices on good lots held steady, Gravenstein \$2.25 to \$2.50 for fancy and \$2 for good. Twenty-ounce \$1.75, Duchess, Pippins and Porters \$1 to lots, bushel boxes, red varieties 50 to 90 cents and green cooking 40 to 60 cents. Pears are scarce and high. Bartletts at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a barrel, Clapp's Favorite \$2 California peas \$2 to \$2.75 a case. Peaches in fair supply, enough, at least, for the demand. Natives are 35 to 90 cents a basket, Connecticut No. 1 yellow, 75 to 85 cents, No. 1 white, 50 to 65 cents, No. 3, 35 mand, mostly at \$1.20 to \$1.40 a gallon. to 40 cents. Michigan, bushel basket, \$1.25 to \$1.85. Hudson River, 2-basket carrier, 75 cents to \$1. Hudson River, Georgia carrier, yellow, \$1.25 to \$1.75 white 75 cents to \$1.25. Plums in good supply. Eight-pound baskets, Damson, 35 to 45 cents larger eating varieties, 25 to 35 cents. California 4-basket crates, \$1 to \$1.75 and prunes the same in small supply. Pinepples in fair supply. Florida smooth Cayenne \$1.50 to \$2.25.

ware 75 cents to \$1. Concord and Niagara 60 to 75 cents. Worden 50 to 75 cents. Pony baskets, Hudson River, Concord, Worden or

counts \$3.50 to \$4. Dates 4 cents a pound.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

which may happen more frequently to amaper hundred, 60 to 75 cents a barrel. Caulidence, R. I.; more than thirty-five per cent. teurs than to the professional market gar- flowers 20 to 25 cents for bushel boxes, 40 to of the slaughtering and meat-packing indeners and florists, who are as sensitive to 50 cents for barrel boxes. Lettuce 20 to 25 dustry in Chicago; more than thirty-two parsley 15 to 20 cents, romaine 50 cents, chic-

head barrels, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Export Apple frade.

The exports of apples for the week ending Sept. 13 included 12,980 barrels from Boston, 19,644 from New York, 12,985 barrels from Montreal, a total of 45,609 barrels. Same week last year shipments were 4008 barrels. Of these 28,296 barrels went to Liverpool, 2747 to London, 6362 to Glasgow and 572 to Manchester. Since the season opened there have been shipped 34,780 barrels from Boston, 54,796 from New York and 25,431 from Montreal, a total of 115,007 Corresponding period last year 4008 barrels.

A cablegram from Liverpool on Monday says steamer Saxonia selling; 8500 barrels sold; demand active for best qualities; Gravensteins \$2.88 to \$4.44, Ramshorns \$2.64 to \$4.20, summer and fall varieties 4 shillings to 10 shillings; many arriving in bad condition; some parcels not realizing freight charges.

Roston Fish Market. The fish trade is fairly active, with a fair

supply and steady demand. Prices on some kinds are lower and on others higher, according to the amount brought in. Market cod are two cents a pound, large 31 and steak 42 cents; haddock 25 to 3 cents, pollock 21 cents, hake and cusk two cents, with flounders 4 cents. Striped bass are 16 cents, black bass 10 cents and sea bass 8 cents. Some good mackerel coming now, large at 20 cents each, medium at 14 cents and small at 6 cents. Spanish mackerel are 14 cents a pound, pompano 12 cents, last week having been 17,295 barrels, against | sbeepshead 11 and snappers 9 cents. Bluefish are 10 cents and white fish 8 cents. Lake troat 10 cents and sea trout 4 cents. Halibut 10 cents for white, 9 cents for gray and 7 cents for chicken. Swordfish steady at 16 cents. Perch higher at 8 cents for yel \$1.50, common green 75 cents to \$1, farmer's low and 9 cents for white. Pickerel 12 cents. Scup 6 cents and tautog 4 cents. Eastern salmon is lower at 25 cents and Western 14 cents. Eels steady at 10 cents fresh tongues 9 cents and cheeks 7 cents. Frog's legs \$1.25 a dozen. Clams 50 cents a a gallon an. in the shell \$3 a barrel. Shrimp \$1 a gallon. Live lobsters 17 cents a pound and boiled 19 cents. Oysters in better de-

The Hay Trade. There have been increased receipts of hay in nearly all markets, but prime and No. 1 are still a little scarce, and are being much sought for. As this is the second year in succession that we have had the largest percentage of the hay of the lower grades. there is no amount of prime old hay to draw from and people must take such as they can

Boston receipts last week included 354 Grapes not as plenty as a year ago. Receipts of domestic were 55,540 baskets, cars of hay, of which 23 were billed for ex 7849 carriers. A year ago 106,082 baskets, port, and 26 cars of straw. Corresponding week last year, 325 cars of hay, of which 118 were billed for export, and 25 cars of straw. A little increase in receipts would cause an accumulation. Choice and No. 1 timothy barely hold firm, while other grades are ower. Choice sells at \$18 to \$19 in large bales, \$17 to \$8 in small. No. 1 \$17 to \$18 in large bales and \$15 to \$16 in small. No. 2 either size \$15 to \$16. No. 3, clover and clover mixed at \$11 to \$12. Long rye straw in full supply, but poor at \$13 10 \$14. Tangled rye \$10 to \$11 and oat \$9.

New York received from all sources 3142 tons of hay and 803 tons of straw; corresponding week last year 9078 tons of hay. Exports were 7641 bales. There is a good demand and receipts are taken about as fast as they arrive, and firm at quo ations. Choice timothy is \$21, No. 1 \$19 to \$20, No. 2 \$17 to \$17.50, No. 3 \$15 to \$16. Shipping hay \$15 in large bales, \$13 to \$14 in small. Clover mixed \$15 to \$16.50 in large bales and \$13 to \$15 in small, clover \$13 to \$14. Long rye straw, No. 1 \$15, No. 2 \$14.50, oat Long rye straw, No. 1 \$15, No. 2 \$14.50, oat straw \$8 to \$10 and wheat \$8 to \$11. Brooklyn has had but moderate receipts, and the demand is good. Best grades of timothy and clover are in demand. New hay arrives

considerable quantity of new hay has been received here, sales of which have been made at \$7 to \$7.25 in carload lots on track, resales of which are reported at \$7.50 to \$7.75 in a jobbing way." The Provinces of Quebec and Eastern Ontario have a large hay crop this year, but not as heavy as last ernment offer a bounty of \$1 a ton on all exported, which we think would be poer policy, as selling hay reduces the fertility of the soil more than almost any other crop.

How Industries Are Distributed.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin Vegetables in Boston Market.

There is a goodly supply of vegetables shows that, measured by the value of prodoffering now and a steady demand, with prices varying but little. Beets are 40 to 50 lar and cuff manufacture is carried on in cents a bushel, carrots 40 cents, parsnips Troy, N. Y.; more than sixty-four per cent. 75 to 85 cents and flat turnips 60 to 70 cents. of the oyster-canning industry in Baltimore; Yellow turnips \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel. Nearby more than fifty-four cent. of the manufactonions in good supply at 75 cents a ure of gloves in the adjoining cities of box. A few Connecticut yellow \$2.25 to Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y.; more \$2.50 a barrel. Leek 40 cents a dozen and than forty-eight per cent. of the coke chives 75 cents to \$1. Radishes 35 to 40 manufacture in the Connellsville distried this are enthusiastic in its praise, and the objection to it, that it allows more escape for heat generated within, from \$2 to \$3.50 a box and peppers are 50 to per cent. of the manufacture of plated and britannia ware in Meriden, Ct.; more than ory and escarol 25 to 35 cents, mint 25 to 35 twenty-four per cent. of the agricultural-

fur hat industry, eighty-six per cent. in Bethel, Ct.; the glass industry, eighty-one per cent. in Tarentum, Pa.; the cotton goods industry, eighty per cent. in Fall River, Mass.; the boot and shoe industry, seventy-seven per cent. in Brockton, Mass. the silk manufacture, seventy-six per cent. in West Hoboken, N. J.; glove manufacture. seventy-five per cent. in Gloversville, N. Y .; jewelry manufacture, seventy-two per cent. in North Attleboro, Mass., and the collar and cuff industry, sixty-nine per cent, in

-The exports of dairy products from New York last week included 1125 packages of butter to London, 1950 boxes cheese to Liverpool, 850 boxes to Hull, and three boxes to South Africa,

a total of 2803 boxes of cheese.

—The exports from the port of Boston for the week ending Sept. 13 included 49,416 pounds cheese. For the same week last year the exports included 98,195 pounds butter, 303,549 pounds cheese and 38,000 pounds oleo.

—The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 76,103 cases, against 93,791 cases last week; corresponding far in 1902 have been 2,984,798 cases, against 3,368,-367 cases in 1901. ---Delaware took its name from the river

which fronts it, and this was named from Lord Delaware, who died off the coast in 1610.

-The exports of live stock and dressed beef last week included 1690 cattle, 7589 quarters of ters of beef from New York, 900 cattle, 463 sheet from Baltimore, 356 cattle, 280 quarters of beef from Philadelphia, 3441 cattle, 3845 sheep from Montreal, a total of 7760 cattie, 4991 sheep, 16,192 quarters of beef from all ports. Of this, 3466 cat. le,-1104 sheep, 10,373 quarters of beef went to Liverpool, 2962 cattle, 3612 sheep, 4494 quarters of beef to London, 701 cattle, 101 sheep to Glasgow, 299 cattle to Bristol, 300 quarters of beef to Manchester, 1200 quarters of beef to Southampton, 32 cattle, 175 sheep, 125 quarters of beef to Bermuda —The exports from Atlantic ports last week

included 307,823 barrels of flour, 4,193,390 bushels of wheat, 34,221 bushels of corn, 601,206 bushels of oats, 31,256 bushels of rye, 625,800 pounds of

Joseph Western derive and 1,125,000 bushels of barley.

—The supply of eggs continues liberal and prices remain about steady. Nearby and Cape fancy sell at 28 cents, but fresh Eastern and Northern fresh are 23 cents, fair to good 19 to 21 cents. Michigan fancy candled 20½ to 21 cents, Western selected 19 to 19½ cents, fair to good 17 to 18 cents. Western derive condicates and the contents.

and clover are in demand. New hay arrives in good condition. Choice timothy \$18,50 to \$19, No. 1 \$18, No. 2 \$16, No. 3 \$13 to \$14. Clover mixed, No. 1 \$15 to \$16, No. 2 \$13 to \$14. Clover, No. 1 \$14 to \$15 and No. 2 \$11 to \$12. Rye straw, No. 1 \$15 to \$16, No. 2 \$13 to \$14. Clover, No. 1 \$14 to \$15 and No. 2 \$11 to \$12. Rye straw, No. 1 \$15 to \$16, No. 2 \$13 to \$14. Clover, No. 1 \$15 to \$16, No. 2 \$13 to \$16 to \$18 cents, Mestern selected 19 to 19½ cents, soul 54 to \$16 cents and uncandled \$3.50 to \$4 a case of thirty dozents and uncandled \$3.50 to \$4 a case of thirty dozents and uncandled \$3.50 to \$4 a case of thirty dozents and uncandled \$3.50 to \$4 a case of thirty dozents and uncandled \$3.50 to \$4 a case of thirt

thing, though little change can be noted: Spring lamb 6 to 9 cents, fancy 9½ to 10 cents; yearling 5 to 6 cents, mutton 5 to 6 cents, yeals 9 to 10½ cents, fancy and Brighton 101 to 11 cents.

State and County Fairs.

STATE AND GENERAL EXH	IBITIONS.
Chicago Live Stock	Nov.
Illinois, Springfield	Sept. Oct.
Massachusetts Horticulture	Sept. 30-Oct. 1
North Carolina, Raleigh	Oet.
Pennsylvania Horticultural, Philadel	phiaNov.
Philadelphia Live Stock.	Oct.
St Louis, St. Louis	Oct.
South Carolina, Columbia	Oct. Nov.
MASSACHUSETTS.	

A minimicipality Direct Deock	
St Louis, St. Louis	Oct.
South Carolina, Columbia	Oct. Nov.
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Amesbury and Salisbury, Amesbury	Sept. 23-25
Bristol, Taunton	Sept. 22-25
Hampden East, Palmer	Sept. 26-27
Hampshire and Franklin, Northampton	Oct. 1-2
Hillside, Cummington	Sept. 23-24
Hingham, Hingham	Sept. 23-24
Housatonic, Great Barrington	Sept. 24-25
Manufacturers' Ag'l, North Attleboro	Oct. 7-9
Weymouth, South Weymouth	
Worcester West, Barre	Sept. 25-26
MAINE.	
Madawaska, Madawaska	Oct. 18
Nonthann Chamberton 1 Ct. 1	

Northern Cumberiand, Harrison. Oct. 7-8
Cumberland Farmers' Club, W. Cumberland. Sept. 23-2
Gray Park Association, Gray Corner... Sept. 30-Oct. 2
New Gloucester and Danville, Upper
Gloucester... Sept. 24, 25
Eden Agricultural, Eden... Sept. 24, 25
Eden Agricultural, Eden... Sept. 24, 25
Kennebec County, Readfield... Sept. 23-25
North Knox, Union... Sept. 23-25
Lincoln County, Damariscotta... Sept. 30-Oct. 2
Bristol, Bristol Mills... Sept. 23-25
West Oxford, Fryechurg... Sept. 20-Oct. 2
Bristol, Bristol Mills... Sept. 20-Oct. 2 Northern Cumberland, Harrison. Bristol, Bristol Mills
West Oxford, Fryeburg
Androscoggin Valley, Canton
Northern Oxford, Andover
West Penobscot, Exeter
Piscataquis County, Foxeroft,
Sagadahoc County, Topsham
Shapieigh and Acton, Acton Sept. 30-Oct. 2 Sept. 26-27

.. Oct. 14-NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ory and escarol 25 to 35 cents, mint 25 to 35 cents, mint 25 to 35 cents a dozen bunches and watercress 25 to 30 cents. String beans 75 cents to \$1 a bushel, shell beans \$1 to \$1.25, Sieva beans \$1.25 to \$1.50, flat Lima \$1 and improved Lima \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Potatoes in light supply and firm. Jersey, long white 50 cents, round white 60 cents, New York, round white 50 cents. Jersey New York, round white 50 cents, round white 50 cents. Jersey New York, round white 50 cents, white four the agricultural Cooperstown Agricultural, Cooperstown Agricultural, Cooperstown Agricultural, Cooperstown Agricultural, Cooperstown Agricultural, Sept. 23-26 Sences County Agricultural, Agricultural, Cooperstown Agricultural, Sept. 23-26 Sences County Agricultural, Potents Agricultural, Potents Agricultural, Morris Fair Association, Morris Sept. 30-0ct, 2 Richfield Sprigs, Sept. 25-0ct, 1 Cobleskiil Agricultural, Cobleskiil Sept. 22-25 Southern Steuben Agr'l, Troupsburg Sept. 23-25 Glen Dale Union Agr'l, Pottersville Sept. 30-0ct, 3 Newark Fair Association, Newark

Palmyra Union Agricultural, Palmyra Sept. 25-27 Silver Lake Agr'l and Mec'l As'n, Perry Sept. 30-Oct. 1 2 VERMONT. Caledonia Grange Fair, East Hardwick Lamoille Valley Fair Grounds Company, Mor-

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For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

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Why should a peace-loving press poke fun at the report that French gentlemen are looking toward the satisfaction of outraged honor with wax bullets? Has the world lost all respect for the saving power of imagination? Or has it altogether lost sight of the fact that no weapon is so deadly as the one that is supposed to be harmless?

Every year a mathematical genius in London marshals in review the prices paid at auction for works of art during the preced ing season. The souls of departed artists must take a certain interest in watching their records, even if the pleasure is handicapped by the fact that somebody else gets the price.

Now that the screen of trees that but lately extended its gracious shelter between pedestrians on the mall and the houses on Commonwealth avenue has been so decidedly lessened, those who pass that way have an unexpected opportunity to realize that the houses are ugly. Most of those that are not ugly are beautified by ivy The moral is obvious.

Budapest, Hungary, has issued its invitations for the third international congress of students, the twentieth century version of closing years of the Middle Ages. There are more students in these days, and the purpose of the pilgrimage-" to unite the common effort toward noble and highly use-

to the dream of many an American of Eng- schools near the centre of the town. cent circular regarding unclaimed estates points this is a simple matter, as the electric fair to be dismissed without effort; the self- tickets at reduced rates, or about half the appointed agents of these imaginary acres in the old country will probably continue to found some man whose age or infirm conreap their yearly harvest from the savings dition prevents him from doing hard labor of the credulous on this side of the water.

When the time is actually ripe for the much-discussed suffrage it is probably safe to predict that womankind will be anti-suffragists have so well tempered their steel in successfully opposing the desires of wishing to vote.

Washington's education, according to a recent lecturer, consisted, first, in making his own school books; second, in foreing everybody he knew to teach him; third, in doing everything in the best way possibel. Here, perhaps, is a suggestion for the persons who are endeavoring to find a way of simplifying the education which the modern school offers to the modern schoolboy. The schools can very well afford to make his schoolbooks, but the problem which has yet to be solved is how to teach him to force everybody else to teach him.

The Lima bean is grown for home use in commercial product. In Ventura County there are said to be now between forty thou- know where he belongs. sand and fifty thousand acres in Lima beans, and this is much less than much time on the road, as that will seldon previous to 1900, and to three seasons of drought on land not irrigated, also to land formerly in this crop now knives attached to the runners, or by more others might, in his opinion, do better for wheel cutters. It takes from two to thems four weeks to cure them, and then they are which they are engaged, and possibly there put through the steam thresher, or are tramped out by horses and carts driven over them, while the vines are kept turned over and moved with pitch-forks. From 1200 to 1500 pounds, or two hundred to 250 bushels to the acre, is called a good, crop in a favorable season, but two thousand pounds per acre have been grown. The estimated yield last year was 550,000 sacks of eighty pounds each, and it is thought the crop this year will equal if not exceed that amount.

Boston is not the only city that is suffering for a lack of good schoolhouses. It is true that there are many scholars here who have to find accommodations in halls, hired temporarily, or in wooden buildings cutside of the regular schoolrooms, but nearly all are provided for in some way, and the work of erecting new schoolhouses seems to be going on, even though their capacity does not increase as rapidly as those who are to Greater New York is much worse off. is estimated that there are from sixty thousand to eighty thousand who can attend only "half-time classes," that is two separate classes a day kind of stock, as well as many other things in the same room, and this in spite of catch the quick eye of the observing trav very much overcrowded schoolrooms, transporting children from the overcrowded districts to distant points, hiring halls and tenements for schoolrooms. The Tribune says that new school room has been provided for 8200 children, while the school population has increased 35,000. There are new schoolhouses being built which are expected to accommodate all the children now registered, but it will be two years before they are finished, and if the scholars increase 35,000 a year, they will be worse off than now. They need men like the army officer who was told to bridge a certain river, and to go to the engineer for plans. He reported the next morning at daylight. General, the bridge is built, but I don't know whether the plans are done or not."

Canadian orators are urging the imposing of a tariff upon the \$65,000,000 worth of goods that are yearly imported from the United States, and claim that people from the Provinces are coming to this country to make the very goods that are afterward sold in the Provinces though produced by Canadian labor. We are willing to ac knowledge the truth of this, but Canada cannot regret this condition more than do the American working-men. If a Chinese wall separated us from the Provinces we could better endure the loss of their trade and the importation of their products than we can the importation of their cheap laborers. Every man who can use a saw and a comes here as a carpenter. If he cannot, he and all his family from six to sixty years of age seeks work in a mill. earnings are saved, for which we do not blame them, and in a few years they go back to settle on the farm and produce agricultural products to compete with

and even in our own cities. But in reference to manufactured goods, if they will not buy them from the United states, they must buy from us the machinery used in making them. They will need to call back the skilled workmen, who have learned their trade here, and they will have to pay the wages that are paid here before they can successfully rival us, which will be the hardest blow of all. And if we lose their trade, perhaps we can afford it better than they can to lose our custom. We are willing to acknowledge the Province as powerful rivals for the business of the world, and they may be gaining on us, but to attempt to shut us out of it may be as disastrous to them as to us.

As we have written upon the congested conditions of the schools in some of our cities, it may not be amiss to call attention to a reverse condition in some of our country schools. We think schools can be found within ten or twelve miles of Boston where there are scarcely a dozen scholars, and in the hill towns of Massachusetts or among the mountains of New Hampshire, and probably in other States, there are school with half that number or less. The school committee or other town authorities think that warrants the employment of a teacher who will work for low wages. This means usually one who is inexperienced and often incompetent. In some places the small sum of money at their disposal means the student pilgrimages that marked the a shortening of the school terms, and less opportunity for the children to obtain the education that our free schools were intended to provide, and yet it often means a students of all countries of the world in a greater expenditure for each pupil than for those who have the better opportunity in ful ends"-means a great deal more to the the larger schools and better-paid teachers greater bulk of other students who can't in the village. In some towns they have overcome this difficulty by closing such schools and providing free transporta The American embassy has dealt a blow tion from the outlying districts to the larger lish ancestry, real and imaginary, in its re- Where a trolley line runs through the two and fortunes. The vision, however, is too roads are usually willing to sell scholars usual fare. In most other places can be in the field, but who is willing that his horse shall earn a little something by semi-daily trips to the centre. Many other towns might well follow one of these plans, and there is more reason for it this winter. much more a unit in demanding it. The as the price of fuel makes it expensive to keep these small schoolrooms comfortable, and the larger rooms cost no more to heat it their discontented sisters that they will a few more scholars are in them. This make a strong fighting body if the time would give the scholars in the thinly settled should come when all women are one in districts equal opportunities with those in the village.

Visiting Among the Farmers.

Although the summer season is a busy time for the farmer, and there is usually enough to do, yet there will occasionally be days when work is not pressing, and he can, if so inclined, get away from home for a brief outing and sight-seeing. And it will do him good to get out among his neighbors and townspeople, or farther away, as opportunity may offer, for the special purpose of seeing what is being done by others in the lines of his own business.

There is not as much of this visiting amorg farmers as there should be. The farmer who always remains at home and nearly every State in the Union, but only in lives, as it were, within himself, will in a California is it grown to any extent as a measure lose his connection with the great but if the practice is beneficial under these moving world outside, and will hardly

I do not believe in a farmer spending too and the manure made the best use of. in former years, owing to low prices advance his interests at home, which to look around and find how others are prosup along the rows, and when they ripen in | could do better? If he is a good, thrifty | his mowing fields in autumn. September they are harvested by sleds with farmer he will find instances enough wherein occasionally will be others from whom he can derive instruction and help.

If a farmer excels in any one particular branch of agriculture, there may be others like-minded, and in such cases a comparison of methods and results may prove of much value to them all. No one man can understand everything best, and no one man can accomplish everything in the best manner, but with the united and hearty co-operation of two, better results may ometimes be obtained for both. Hence this practice of going among the farmers observing what they are doing and how they are doing it, will often prove an inspiration for better work at home.

When on the road, a farmer should be a keen observer of all about him. How much can be learned in this way, even while passing through the country on the cars, although this is not the best view-point for the purpose. How often is it possible to get occupy them are increasing. But the a pretty good idea of the character and condition of the farmers along the way by a passing glance. The buildings, the fences, the condition of the fields and crops, the herds of cattle and flocks of sheep or other kind of stock, as well as many other things, eler, and at once he decides in his own mind, and pretty correctly, too, about the character and standing, agriculturally, of these tillers of the soil.

If our farmer is a dairyman, then he should keep a sharp lookout for .the others, and the best ones, of like occupation. There may be some idea or suggestion caught up in this way that will prove of

much value in his own work.

Is there a creamery or cheese factory on the route, take it in, compare results with the same work on the farm, and so determine wherein either excels the other in practical results.

Should there be a fine herd of cows on the way, of whatever breed, pay it due respect, as there will very likely be some point worthy of attention. A nice field of any farm crop, a well-kept orchard or garden are pleasant to look upon and may have a son of value for the observer. Do not pass the farmer's family by without a pleasant greeting and a word of cheer and helpfulness. In this way these days of outing may be made very pleasant and profitable to the farmer and those with whom he comes in contact. Try this, brother farmers, and see if the plan does not work well.

Feeding Cattle This Winter. Not a few of those who will enter for the first time, on account of high prices for meat, the difficult work of feeding cattle in winter will meet with failure. The man who thinks that winter feeding of cattle for profit is a snap will unfortunately find his mistake when too late. One may feed the cattle all right, and keep them in good health, but the question is how to do this so is the atmosphere of real Bohemia. Big art-that every pound of meat made will yield a lists and little ones elbow each other in the

through many years of hard experience, and

often with bitter failure.
It requires a good deal of work, study and experience to carry your cattle through the winter successfully, and find in the end that it has all been well paid for. This fact should not, however, deter one from undertaking the work who has carefully bought this knowledge through experience and practical test. I have fed cattle for twenty years past, and I have lost money some years, but in the long run my profits have been uniformly satisfactory. It can be done n some years so that one is surprised at his

After the feeding comes the equally diffi-cult process of selling to the highest market. If you have fed properly your cattle is worthy of the best market. Leave the scalpers and agents who go around the ountry in the interests of shrewd dealers to buy up the poor stock, but ship your animals to responsible shippers and dealers, who will treat you honestly. The scalpers expect to make their profit after you, and so them alone, and above all raise better beef than they generally handle.

(eeping Stock Off the Mowing Fields.

A very important help in keeping the hay is not allowing stock to run upon them at any time of the year. The old custom of feeding meadows in spring has long been done away with, at least in the dairy regions, but this is not the case in autum

Of course some do not allow this, but the practice is still followed by far too many for the good of their farms. To be sure there is quite a temptation when there is a considerable growth of grass in the meadows to turn in the cows and get the benefit of it in the increased flow of milk that would follow, but when the damage to the fields in consequence is taken into account, it will isually be found to be a losing business.

If there is a large second growth of grass, which there should be on well-cared-for meadows, it better be mowed and fed to the cows, either green or made into hay, and early enough in the season to allow of a sufficient amount to come on and cover the ground completely before cold weather.

This winter protection of the roots of the grasses is of the greatest importance, and should be encouraged to the greatest practicable extent, at least in the portions of the country where the winters are long and severe, or where there is more or less an bsence of snow.

The mowing fields will hold out much tumn, other things being equal.

I have known farmers, as soon as a field was cleared of the hay, to turn in the stock and let them run during the autumn, keep! ing the grass fed down close so there would be nothing left for winter protection. This is one of the worst practices that could be followed.

Young stock should usually do very well in the pasture until the season is well advanced, but it is necessary to pay extra attention to the cows in autumn if a satisfactory yield of milk is to be expected, but this should be done by giving feed at the barn or in a lot suited to the purpose.

Occasionally farmers sell hay to quite an yield from their meadows under these conditions, are very careful not to have them fed at all. This method will do for a time, circumstances, it should certainly be so

Another thing, aside from the close feeding of the grass, is the injury that is very eries. It is possible for the small dairyshould be paramount in all things, but with liable to result from the trampling of the work kept well in hand, it will do him good cattle, and especially when the soil is wet the small hand separators as that proor soft. This, with the other reasons adduced by the large creameries, but to do being given up to sugar beets. They do not pering. Otherwise how shall he be able to vanced, should be sufficient proof that it is this he must observe the close rules and it comes from the mill. Equal portions of grow them on poles, but allow them to pile measure his own success or see wherein he not for the interest of the farmer to graze regulations enforced by the managers of cider and water are mixed and brought to a

Summer Helping

Though the story of the beginning of Fresh Air Fund work has often been told, it is worth repeating, because of its suggestiveness, as well as by reason of its intrinsic interest. Some twenty-four years ago there appeared in the columns of a Boston newspaper this simple query: "Have you helped anybody this week?" The ques " Have you tion attracted attention, and very soon a thoughtful and philanthropic man began to answer it by a scheme to give little children whose playground was on city pavements and overworked mothers, whose horizon was bounded by brick walls, a chance to spend the day in green fields.

From this simple desire to make life in the summer less burdensome to those in city pent grew the admirable work Rev. D. Waldron has since so ably conducted. "Have you helped anybody this week?" There are many ways of answering the query in the affirmative. A simple one is to send a check to Mr. Waldron; one less simple is to talk to the rather uninteresting

looking woman who sits alone on the hotel piazza and seems to have no share in the sprightly conversation and alluring plans going on all about her. "I find the people in this house very

dull," said a good lady to a new arrival A little observation on the part of the newcomer, however, developed the fact that the first speaker had not tried at all to discover what topics were of interest to those with whom she might be chatting, but had instead dubbed them all "dull," because, for sooth, they had not talked about the matters most interesting to her.

The lad was learning to play golf, and, of course, lost many balls, so many, indeed, that his little stock was soon exhausted and he had to stop his game. Then a kind man looking on said, quietly: "I've two or three old balls he can have, and welcome Immediately the lad was joyful again. Have you helped anybody this week?"

The Passing of Picturesque Boston. While it is sincerely to be hoped that the

rumor of the proposed destruction of the Grundmann studio building may prove to be ill-founded, the mere story will excite in many a breast great disquiet and fear lest new home. all of Boston's most picturesque and distinctive buildings are to fall beneath the sevthe of progress. The Grundmann studios. with their skylight tops and their bollyhock and clinging-vines decorations, stand out very attractively on a rather gloomy bit of Back Bay street, and delight in the course of the year many hundreds of strange eyes. Then, too, the building shelters Copley Hall, famed throughout New England for noble proportions and good light, very favorable for picture shows. Surely it is a great pity if this admirable convenience were to be sacrificed for a "modern struct

Within the workshop portion of the house that every pound of meat made will yield a sits and little ones elbow each other in the solid profit above the cost of food. That is narrow halls, and all are friends together.

us in the markets of the old countries the problem which feeders have to solve Downstairs, on one side of the entrance, the are pared, quartered, and the cores and all genious Copley Society has its rallying ound, while at the right of the front door ect body of cultivated women, the College Club, receives in a chastely decorated apartment. The whole place, indeed, is given over to the arts and things artistic. To lose it, were to lose one of Boston's

But while there seems to be still hope that the Grundmann Studio building may not be doomed, the removal of the Athenæum from its hallowed site on Beacon hill is an pted, though lamented, dispensation. More light and room are needed, the result eing that the classic shades made famous by Emerson, Channing, Lowell, Holmes, Longfellow, Hawthorne, and hundreds o lesser lights, will be abandoned for a build-ing brand new and thoroughly "up-to-date." What the Grundmann Studio building is to the new art life, the Athenæum is to old literary tradition here.

Music Hall has gone, the Floras of the Horticultural Building are no more, the Museum will soon be but a memory, and they will never give you full prices. Leave only the utmost devotion to history has saved the Old South Church. Does not the gerness to raze these picturesque bits of old Boston betoken an inconoclastic spirit much to be regretted? We in America frequently lament that we have no background of fine old buildings to show our visitors mowing fields from deteriorating in yield of | The present indications are that we never shall have. As soon as a building gathers sufficient associations to render it interesting historically, and becomes far enough re-moved from raw youth to be thorougly picturesque, it is destroyed to "make room for

a modern structure." Surely, there should be enough other space in the city for such new buildings as are necessary to our fast-developing commercial iife. Why do not the people who have infinite leisure point out through the daily press the vacant spots available for building sites, and at the same time form themselves into a society to preserve such buildings as are distinctly worthy of preservation! Old Boston would certainly be the richer and new Boston probably none the poorer for such action.

The Home Dairy. The tendency to return once more to home dairying, instead of selling the milk and cream to large separator companies, appears to be the result of recent invention and perfection of small separators operated by hand. It is possible with these for the farmer and dairyman to handle his own product, make his own butter as formerly, and sell it to the market he considers best. It is also tending to increase better in production when not fed in au- the size of the average dairy. With a ten gallons. It is sold both by the pound hand separator the farmer can handle more cream and butter than he could when he depended entirely upon old-fashioned dairy methods. It may be that the large creamery companies and large co-operative farmers' creameries will not be greatly affected one way or the other by this, as the supply of milk and cream is steadily inreasing all over the country, but certainly it will make a change on the small farms and dairies. The question which must be considered of the most importance is whether the farmer operating at home can keep up the quality of his butter, or will it degenerate and sell so much below the regular creamery extent, and as an aid to keeping up the butter that it will not be profitable to make it. A good deal of the dairy butter which comes to market is so inferior in quality that it rarely brings much more than onehalf or two-thirds the price paid for best creamery. This is due to inferior methods where all of the crops are fed on the farm used, and to the fact that old-fashioned dairy butter-making cannot produce as finished a product as the modern cream-

man to make almost as good butter with man was that he held his butter and cream too long. If he persists in doing this he boiling progressed. will not succeed under the new methods. There must be regular weekly shipments, even if it is necessary to increase the herd

Experimental Grape Tests.

to make it worth while.

That our grapes are susceptible of a good leal of improvement yet is not questioned, and the commercial vineyardists have not plant their vines of acknowledged good varieties and let them mature their crop. In nearly all other lines of horticulture choice varieties of fruits are grafted on hardy, vigorous stocks of some other variety, and the result has been to increase the size and quality of the fruit crop. Only comparatively small growers of grapes have applied this same method to grape vines. There is, however, urgent need for more experiment in this direction. It is well known that some f our vines produce hardy stocks, which are not easily injured by weather or insects, but their fruits are not of the choicest for market purposes. On the other hand we have some very choice grapes which cannot stand much injury without dying or losing their value as producers.

It is in the hope of improving commercial grape growing through experimenting in this way that the New York Agricultural Experiment Station has sought to co-operate with vineyardists in making tests of grafting. Some work has already experiment is desired in grafting such grapes as the Rogers hybrids, the Vergennes, the Campbell, the Barry, the Herbert and other sorts. These should be grafted on hardy stocks to see if a distinct improvement can be obtained in any way. In several vineyards considerable success has been obtained through this method, and excellent results obtained in acclimating the different varieties to their

Pennsylvania Apple Butter.

A product which was brought to America by the Pennsylvania German farmers is apple butter. Its use has extended until now it can probably be found on sale in all the large cities of the country. Since the product is quite different from that which bears the same name in New England and New York, we will describe the manner of making it on farms.

A good quantity of sweet cider, made only the day before, is the first requisite. This is boiled down to one-half its first volume. This work is commonly done in the open air, in large copper kettles, holding thirty galore, and over a wood fire, ma

ns carefully removed. This work occupies the morning hours, while the cider is boiling down, and is commonly performed by the younger members of the family. The cider being boiled to the requisite volume, the quartered apples are gradually introduced, a bucketful at a time, until all the three or four bushels are in the kettle Meanwhile, beginning with the introduction of the apples, the work of stirring the mass goes on. The stirrer has a long handle, six or eight feet in length, with a piece fastened at right angles, and a little higher than the kettle is deep. This stirring must be continued without intermission from the time the first apples are introduced until the butter is done. Frequently, when the boiling is carefully done, the stirring goes on from noon until ten o'clock at night. In former days this was made the time of a great frolic among the young people of the "husking bees," this being an "apple-

butter bee." Finally there results a dark-colored, sweet, viscid mass, the apple butter, the volume being considerably less than half that of the original cider. A good quality of butter is secured when fifteen gallons are derived from forty gallons of cider and three bushels of apples. The test as to whether the butter is done is made by taking some of the mass from the kettle and placing it upon a white plate, when, if the cider does not separate from the solid mass, it is considered done, and is then removed and placed in earthenware crocks, which, when cooled, are carefully tied over with paper and placed in the garret or in a warm closet, where the butter will keep for years, although in time the water will all dry out and the butter will become hard. It can be prepared for the table, however, by the addition of needed

If both apples and eider are sour it may be necessary to add sugar, but if they are sweet no sugar is needed. Some use spices, especially cinnamon, as a flavor, but the best butter has no flavor except of the apples some other fruit, as pears or quinces An exceedingly rich butter is made where half apples and half pears are used.

Apple butter is an exceedingly healthy food, being simply the apple and its juices preserved by long boiling. It is an appetizer and an aid in the digestion of fatty foods; hence on farms it is much used at the time when sausage and fresh pork are eaten. On some farms it is eaten on bread, in the

place of ordinary butter. When it is to be marketed in large quantities it is commonly put up in wooden crocks or pails, holding from two quarts to and by the quart. Twenty-five cents per quart is the usual price for a prime article purchased at the provision-houses in the cities. In the Pennsylvania markets the customers carry it home in their own vessels, and secure it at from ten to twentyfive cents per quart; but when purchased in small quantities, to be eaten at once, he article is more watery than if put up for long keeping. A neighbor with a large family of children to do the work, told the writer some time ago that he could clear \$10 from forty gallons of cider made into apple butter.

When made on a large scale, the cider is reduced in vacuum pans. The apples are H. to Boston. cooked without paring or removal of cores. which are both separated by passing the thoroughly cooked fruit through fine sieves. The centre of the industry is at Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa., and at York, Pa.

The German name for apple butter is ' werge," but in Pennsylvania German it is called "lodtvarrick,"-a name said to be in use on the Rhine above Coblentze. The Bohemian name is "lektavar," the Danish 'latwerge" and the Swedish name "latverg.

Cider soup is made of sweet cider, the day the latter. Any laxity on their part will boil, a thin paste of flour and sweet cream is bring deterioration in the quality. The butter thus made, if not held too long bread. "Mole cider" is cider thickened should then command a fair rating in the to the consistency of syrup, with a paste of market. The old fault of the home dairy- milk and beaten egg. This was formerly served at "apple-butter bees" while the

In former years very large quantities of apple butter were consumed on all Pennsylvania farms, but its place has now largely been taken by the canned fruits.-New York Tribune.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The inspection of condensed milk intended for export is one of the duties which falls to shown as much progressiveness as the the lot of the Secretary of Agriculture under apple and orange growers in making tests the new dairy product inspection law. The with grafted vines. Nearly all of the large Department considers it a rather difficult growers have been apparently satisfied to problem. Looking into a case of condensed milk containing two dozen sealed individua packages, is not as simple a matter as inspecting a side of beef. The Dairy Division officials state, however, that the export trade of the Atlantic States in this farm product is all right in general. It is on the Pacific Coast, where the shipments are for the Oriental trade, that some supervision is needed. Some good milk is shipped, bu along with it much that is poor. Certain factories turn out great quantities of inferior stuff made from skimmilk, with poor sugar,-a poor article all around made from the waste of creameries.

"What we want to do," said Major Alvord, "is to prevent the exportation of poor milk, the same as other dairy products. It, of course, hurts our trade. I do not mean to say that condensed skim-milk has no place, but we do not want foreigners to buy it for whole milk. An effective system is a hard problem. Even with satisfactory inspection of the cases as they leave this country, it would be impossible to brand tests of grafting. Some work has already each can so that by the time the been accomplished in this line, but further can reached the shelf in the store there would be any protection for the consumer. I think, however, we will work out something. We could probably actually prevent shipments were we so minded. We could hold them up on the ground that the cans are improperly labeled. If necessary we could prevent a ship from sailing. This the department has already done. The law provides that live stock on shipboard shall have certain provision made for their comfort. In the first case where the shippers refused to heed the instructions of the department on these points the shipmaster was informed by the Government authorities that she could not clear until the regulations had been complied with. Requests for the bulletin issued by the

Department of Agriculture, entitled "The Feeding of Farm Animals," have been so numerous that a reprint has become necessary. This little book makes a dozen or more suggestions and pointed remarks regarding the wants and desires of stock, and what conduces to their happiness and content, and therefore to their best condition which could probably be read with profit by almost every farmer in the country, cer under the shade of a large tree. While the cider is boiling, well-ripened, sweet apples and a study of stock raising and breeding.

Another bulletin which has been reprinted by the Government is "Hog Cholera and Swine Plague." The experiments of the Bureau of Animal Industry, continued from year to year, sustain the claim that hog cholera can be almost prevented through ulation of serum. Something like fifteen cent. is the largest loss that occurs with use of serum, where without inoculation entire droves are swept away.

An interesting suit was recently settled in the Maryland courts sustaining the pure fertilizer law. A firm sued several farmers because the latter refused to pay for fertilizer that had fallen twenty per cent. below the guaranteed analysis. The law provide that the purchaser shall not be compelled to pay for goods that are twenty per cent. below the guaranty, and the court rendered a decision in favor of the farmers.

The Commissioner of Agriculture of the State has now issued a bulletin containing eighboring families, after the manner of the guaranteed analysis of all the brands of fertilizer offered for sale in the State. As the State chemist will analyze any lot of fertilizer sent him the farmer is in a position to know just what he is getting and whether he need pay for it or not. This condition will probably make the manufacturers somewhat less reckless in the future.

> The Department of Agriculture experiment farm on the Potomac Flats has grown ome very fine Swiss Chard—a new variety. Chard, by the way, is just in its prime, and furnishes an excellent "green" at a time when other greens are not at their best. The leaves and stalks,-the latter almost as large as asparagus stems,—are tender and succulent, somewhat resembling a stock peet top. The plant is sometimes known as the "silver beet," though it entirely lacks the beet-like root.

One of the nicest little side issues possible to a farmer who has a small stream running through his place is willow growing. There is a constant, and if anything increasing demand for basket willows, and in many locations the bushes can be grown with little or no expense or trouble. Men who have gone into it, however, on a very small scale as a trial have generally found it so profitable that they have devoted some thought to its details, and have become extensive willow producers.

The Department of Agriculture some years ago published a short pamphlet describing the best methods of raising willows and the conditions under which they produce the highest-priced reeds. Willows will grow readily wherever the ground is at all moist. Where a man has a small flat. which it would be possible for him to overflow by the construction of a cheap or temporary earth-dam, requiring perhaps a day's labor with his team, it might pay him to look into the willow-production business a little and see if he cannot create an additional industry for the farm, without interfering with the other work. The juvenile members of some farmers' families like to try their hand at making willow-ware during the winter evenings.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

578 Miles by Rail and Steamer, \$5.00. Through the famous Berkshire Hills to Albany, down the Hudson river by either day or night boat, thence Fall River Line and N. Y., N. H. &

Special Annual Autumnal New York Excursion over the Boston & Albany R. R., from all points east of Pittsfield, Thursday, Oct. 9. Send to A.S. Hanson, Gen. Pass. Agent, Boston, for descrip-



GASOLENE ENGINES

Our engines are, first of all, safe and to be re-led upon; add to this that they are economical and substantially made and you will not hesi-tate to choose a

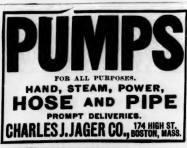


SMITH & THAYER COMPANY. 236 Congress St., Boston, Mass.



Co. manufacture Bone Cutters made. We ship any size on trial in competition.
The line consists of eleven different sizes for hand and power, ranging in price from \$6.73 to \$195. The principle of auto-matic feed, horizontal cylinders knives cutting across the grain

No. 8. Price \$10.50. is similar in every size machine we manufact ure. Every machine warranted. Send for STANDARD BONE CUTTER CO.,



MOSELEY'S Fruit Evaporator

A little factory for only \$6.00. For use on an ordina
cook store. No extra expense for fuel. Easily operate
Evaporation of the control of

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ITCHELL. ner. \$5.00. lls to Albany, day or night

rk Excursion m all points Send to A. S. for descrip-

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IGINE ur pump-tfit. ars on ap-on. also deal l kinds of PANY,

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The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending Sept. 24, 1902. Shotes

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Prices on Northern Castle.

Beef-Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, \$6.75@7.50; first quality, \$5.50@6.00; second quality, \$4.50@5.00; third quality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$10.00@10.50; some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00@3.50. Western steers, 41@820.

Cows and Young Calves-Fair quality \$30.00@48.00; choice cows \$50.00@68.00.

Stores-Thin young cattle for farmers: Yearlings, \$15.25; two-year-olds, \$18@32; three-year-olds, \$28@48.

lings, \$15@25; two-vear-olds, \$18@32; three-year-olds, \$28@48.

SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, 2½@3c; extra, 3½@4c; sheep and lambs per nead in lots, \$2.50 @5; lambs, \$3.75@5.50.

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 7½@7½c, live weight; shotes, wholesale ——; retail, \$2.25@8.00; country dressed hogs, 9½c.

VEAL CALVES-4@71c P fb. HIDES-Brighton-7@71c P fb; country lots, 61

CALF SKINS-60c@\$1.50; dalry skins, 40@60c.
TALLOW-Brighton, 4@5c \$\to\$ ib; country lots PELTS-40@85c.

Cattle.	Sh	eep.	Cattle	e. Sh	eep
Maine.			M Berdell	5	10
At Bright	on.		At Brigh	ton.	
W Savage	14		J S Henry	14	
Thompson &					
Hanson	25	70	Canad	n.	
Harris & Fel-			At Water		
lows	23		Gordon & Iron		
M D Holt & Son	17		sides	611	
A D Kilby	3		H A Muller	304	
Howe & Shirley		11	F Hunnisett	42	
E E Chapman	4		H Gilchrist	102	
Libby Bros.	15	225	J A Hathaway	-0-	158
H M Lowe	4		Swift & Co	128	•••
Geo Lowell	10		AINEDMA		ool
F W Wormwell	4		Uo.		
P A Berry	8		NEDM& Wo	ol	
			Co.		2880
New Hamps	hu	e.			
At Bright			Massachus	etts.	
A C Foss			At Watert	own	
D G Lougee	23	130	J S Henry		17
At NEDMA	W	ool	W A Bardwell	11	-

At N E D M & Wool Co.

Co.

T Shay
22 13 Henry
65 Courser & Chase 18 H & Glimore 14 Geo Heath
46 H & Glimore 18 Geo Heath
At Watertown.

Breck & Wood 6 C D Lewis 7
WF Wallace 90 39

Western.

The exports of the week have reached 1803 cattle, 1456 sheep and one horse. Probably the horse was for a private party. Since last report the English market has advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{7}$ Hp,d.w.,

Live Stock Exports.

Canada cattle by F. Hunisett, 120 State cattle by J. A. Hathaway, 1 horse by E. M. Weld; on steamer Columbian, for London, 224 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 98 State and 128 Canada cattle by Swift & Co.; on steamer Sagamore, for Liverpool, 253 Canada cattle by; Gordon & Ironsides 174 cattle and 285 State and 158 Canada sheep, 1013 sheep by Swift & Co., on steamer Norwegian for Glasgow, 102 Canada cattle by H.

Horse Business.

Dealers have predicted more activity the latter part of this month, but trade has not started to any extent as yet. One firm sold three car-loads of chunks and business horses, but the general trade is moderate. At Cavanaugh Bros. sale stable there just arrived a carload of business horses of good quality and desirable for the trade at \$150@250, for horses of 1400 to 1700 lbs. At Moses Colman & Sons sale stable horses trade at \$150@250, for horses of 1400 to 1700 ibs.

At Moses Colman & Sons sale stable horses are somewhat scarce of all descriptions and necessarily a light movement. Prices firm. At Isburgh & Co.'s sale stable there were sold a fair number for drive and light business at \$40@150 clary, \$\psi\$ doz. \(\text{Uccu, pb ox} \) \(\text{Dox} \) \(mostly. At Myer Abrams' sale stable a fair trade for heavy horses at \$150@225.

Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday—Market on beef cattle just a shade stronger, with but few on the market. O. H. Forbush was not in it this week, as far as beef cattle were concerned, being an off week. Some cows and heifers from New Hampshire. Butchers seemed disposed to buy, and readily, if at last weeks rates, but dealers were strong in their views on cattle. W. F. Wallace sold best cows, 1170 fbs, at 4½c; 2 cows, of 2500 fbs, at 4c; 1, of 1030 fbs, at 4c; 1, of 910 fbs, at 3½c; and sales at \$2.90. J. A. Hathaway sold 15 steers, av. 1500 lbs, at 7c; 10, 10f 1475 lbs, at 6ac; 15 do., of 1425 lbs, at 6 c, with sales down to 5 c.

Milch Cows. A fair run but not heavy, with no improvement in prices, sales from \$30@\$60, including choice. Fat Hogs.

Market off \(\frac{3}{2}c, \) d. w., an unexpected decline to many. Western \(7\frac{1}{2}\overline{0}7\frac{3}{4}c, \) l. w. Local hogs \(9\frac{1}{4}c^{\textstyle 0} \)

Sheep and Lambs. Market easier on both sheep and lambs; ‡e off on sheep and ‡@‡c off on lambs. The trade not at all active, with larger arrivals from the West that cost dealers \$2.80@4.05 P 100 lbs on sheep and \$3.80@5.55 P 100 ths on lambs. W. F. Wal lace sold 2 light lots of sheep at a grain lower rates than last week.

Venl Cnives. A fair supply and selling a grain easier than ast week. Some butchers that paid strong prices last week were careful about buying today. Sales by A. P. Needham of 27 yeals, av. 130 lbs, at

Market price, 10@101c for mixed lots by the

Dreves of Veni Calves. Maine—W. Savage, 5; Thompson & Hanson, 80; Harris & Fellows, 125; M. D. Holt & Son, 70; Gould & Libby, 12; A. D. Kilby, 10; Howe & Shirley, 22; E. E. Chapman, 5; Libby Bros., 60; H. | Shirley, 22; E. E. Chapman, 5; Labby Stos., 60, 11.
| M. Lowe, 40; George Lowell, 70; P. A. Berry, 14.
| New Hampshire—A. C. Foss, 14; D. G. Lougee, 7; A. F. Jones & Co., 70; T. Shay, 22; Breck | Hungarian | 125@140 & Wood, 17; W. F. Wallace, 150.

Vermont—A. Williamson, 50; Fred Savage, 75; H. N. Jenne, 6; N. H. Woodward, 37; W. E. Hayden, 17; G. W. Hall, 10; A. P. Needham, 27; Roden & Keene, 30; W. A. Ricker, 300; M. G. Flanders, 70; F. Ricker, 74; F. S. Atwood, 20; M. Berde'l, 7; J. S. Henry, 28. Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 111; W. A. Bardwell, 16; H. A. Gilmore, 35; scattering, 150; R.

Connors, 12; C. D Lewis, 10. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 1106 cattle, 648 sheep, 22,170 hogs, 818 calves, 122 horses. West, 687 cattle, 21,450 hogs, 122 horses; Maine, 148 cattle, 306 sheep, 628 eep, 628 Hay, No. 1, 19 ton..... hogs, 518 calves; New Hampshire, 53 cattle, 342 sheep, 36 hogs, 21 calves; Vermont, 14 cattle, 28 calves; Massachusetts, 204 cattle, 56 hogs, 251 calves

251 calves Tuesday—Beef cattle from New England were in limited supply and sold without any difficulty at a shade stronger prices, or a firmness at last week's prices. A number of butchers had beef cattle direct from the West, and, therefore, did not require the local trade. The requirements were fully supplied. Sales of 2 cattle, of 1400 hs, at 5\(\text{c}_1\); 3 cattle, of 1400 hs, at 5\(\text{c}_1\); 3 cattle, of 1480 hs, at 5c, beef cows, at 2\(\text{c}_2\) 4\(\text{c}_1\); as to quality. A number of beef cattle from New Hampshire. Howe & Shirley sold 5 beef cows, of 800 lbs, at 3c.

Milch Cows. Some of the better class were in demand at steady prices, but buyers were not numerous for the more common grades. There is no talk of a milk famine and the requirements are all met without difficulty. Sales of good cows indicate no change. F. W. Wormwell sold 4 nice Holstein cows, at \$47.50 each. J. S. Henry sold 2 choice cows, \$50@55; 5 extra cows, \$45 each; 2 cows, \$35 each.

Cows. \$35 each.

Veal Calves.

No improvement from last week. Such lots as offered found easy sale, mostly at 6@7c ib. Howe & Shirley sold calves of 125 ibs at 6½c. A. D. Kilby, 7 calves, 110 ibs, at 7c. Libby & Gould, 12 calves, at 7c. \$\psi\$ ib.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday—Not a large supply of milch cows on the market, and general disposals were effected. The offerings in many respects were of good quality, being desirable for the trade. Prices rule steady. A little more strength to the beef-cow traffic; not that prices are higher, but a stronger tone. Libby Bros. sold on commission 20 milch cows at different prices, from \$30@55. T. J. Molloy, 1 choice cow, \$58; 2 at \$62.50 each; 1 at \$50; 2 extra cows, \$45 each. [W. Cullen sold 2 choice cows, \$60 each, and 20 at \$50@60. W. F. choice cows, \$60 each, and 20 at \$50@00. W. F. Wallace sold cows at \$30@42.50; 10 choice cows, \$57; 10 at \$47.50. J. S. Henry sold 5 choice cows, \$55%58; 1 at \$60; 10 cows, \$40@50. W. Scollans, 3 choice cows, \$50 each; 3 at \$55 each; 3 at \$145, the lot; 2 at \$45 each.

Stere Pigs.

It being late in season, less demand for small pigs. Sales at \$2.50@3.75; shotes, \$5@8.50.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

	Wholesale Prices.	1
p.	Poultry, Fresh Killed.	
8 1	Northern and Eastern—	
	Live Poultry.	1
7	Fowls P tb. 11@12 Roosters P tb. 7@8 Broilers P tb. 11@12	1
	Butter.	t
	Note-Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only.	f i j p d s o s s q
		fa
	" seconds ₱ ib. 7@9 Sage cheese, ₱ ib. 111/@12 New York twins new extra 111/@ " " firsts 10@11	th the pe

the English market has advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ @16 $\frac{1}{4}$ bd, d. w., and now stands at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @16 $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ be now stands at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, d. w. Shipments and Destinations: On steamer Merion for Liverpool, 356 Canada cattle by Gordon & Ironsides, 304 Canada cattle by H. A. Mullen, 42 Ohio flats. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ 90 Ohio flats. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ 10 \frac Nearby and Cape fancy, P doz Eastern choice fresh
Eastern fair to good
Michigan fancy fresh
Vt. and N. H. choice fresh
Western fair to good.
Western selected, fresh
Western dirtles

Pointees.

Early Rose or Hebron, nearby, \$\psi\$ bu. 50\alpha \text{New York, round white.} 50\alpha \text{Aroostook Green Mountains.} 53\alpha 55\alpha \text{Size55} \text{Jersey, round white.} 55\alpha \text{Size55} \text{Mountains.} 15\alpha 2 50\alpha 5 \text{Sweet potatoes, yellow.} 17\alpha 2 00 \text{Jersey double head.} 2 50\alpha 2 75 Green Vegetables. Onions, Natives, P bu.

"W. Mass. P bbl.
"Spanish P box.
Peppers P box.
Egg plant, P box.
Parsley, P bu
Radishes, P box.

Squash, p crate:

"Marrow, p ton...
"Hubbard, p ton...
String beans, native, p bu...
Lima beans, p box...
Sieva beans, p box...
Craen corn native. p bu... Spinach, native, ₱ box..... Turnips, flat, ₱ box.... Turnips, yellow, ₱ bbl..... Tomatoes, native, ₱ box... Domestic Green Fruit.

"Hubbard ton \$\psi\$ bbl., No. 1.
"King, \$\psi\$ bbl..."
"Pippins and Porters.
Blueberries, Nova Scotia.
Pears, Bartlett, \$\psi\$ bu...
"Seckel, \$\psi\$ bu...
"Anjou
Peaches, native, \$\psi\$ basket.
"Connecticut, \$\psi\$ basket.
"Michigan, \$\psi\$ bu. basket.
"Hudson River, \$\psi\$ carrier.
Grapes, pony baskets.
Muskmelons, \$\psi\$ crate. Hides and Pelts. Steers and cows, all weights.... Steers and cows, an arrows Bulls.

Hides, south, light green salted....

" " dry filnt....

" " salted...

" buff, in west...

" salted \$\psi\$ b...

Calfskins, 5 to 12 ibs each...

" over weights, each...

Sales by A. F. Neednam of 27 years, av. 130 lbs, at 74c. G.W. Hall sold at 74c. W. F. Wallace sold a large number at 6@64c.

Live Poultry.

" over weights, each...

" over weights, each...

Country Pelts, each... Dried Apples. Beans. Pea marrow, choice, H. P..... Pea marrow, choice, H. P.
Pea seconds.
Pea N. V. and Vt., small, H. P.
Pea N. V. and Vt., small, H. P.
Mediums, choice hand-picked.
Mediums, foreign.
Yellow eyes, extra.
Yellow eyes, extra.
Yellow eyes, econds.
Red Kidney.
Lima beans dried, ₱ fb. Hay and Straw.

> Straw, prime rye......Straw, oat, per ton......Straw, tangled rye..... FLOUR AND GRAIN.

clover mixed P ton... clover, P ton... swale, P ton...

Flour.—The market quoted quiet. Spring patents, \$4 10@6 00. Spring, clear and straight, \$3.25@3.75. Winter patents, \$3 75@4 50. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 40@4 30. Corn Meal.—The market is lower at \$1 36@

the horses, and some one should be ready to properly care for them on arrival. The expense of this would be well repaid by the increased prices obtained.

Bye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 00@

Scientific Cheese Making.

The cheesemaker should be more of the continues of th

3 50 \$\psi\$ bbl.

Corm.—Demand is quiet, with prices lower.
No. 2, yellow, spot, foc.
No. 3, yellow, 69c.
Onts.—Quiet and lower.
Clipped, fancy, spot, \$\psic\$c.
No. 2 clipped, white, \$\psic\$c.
No. 3 clipped, white, \$\psic\$

Mals.—The market is steady with trade ruli lull.
State grades, 6-rowed, 67@75c.
State, 2-rowed, 63@68c.
Western grades, 70@76c.

Barley.—Quet demand, with prices higher at 22@73c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 48@65c for No. 2 2-rowed State. Feed barley, 52@67c.

Bye.—Quiet, \$3.00@3.50 P bbl, 68c P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Fine delaine, Ohio Michigan

GAME LAWS .- Hunter, Bristol County, Mass. The game laws of this State provide that no deer shall be shot before Nov. 1, 1903, even though they are feeding in your clover, corn or cabbage field. Gray squirrel, rabbit or hare, not from March 1 to Oct. 1. The town of Essex protects gray squirrels, chipmunks, rabbits and all land birds but English sparrows, and all beach and marsh birds until April 20, 1904. Quail, ruffed

grouse or partridge and woodcock may be shot only from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, excepting in Bristol County, where the shooting of quails prohibited excepting from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, and Nantucket, where it is not lawful to shoot quail until March 1, 1905. Pinnated grouse and dowe are not to be shot at any time grouse and doves are not to be shot at any time, and wild pigeons only from Oct. 1 to April 30 Pheasants are protected until 1905. Plover, snipe sandpipers, rall or any ordinary shore, beach or marsh birds may be killed from July 15 to May 1 Wood or summer duck, black duc¹ and teal from Sept. 1 to March 1. Other ducks from Nov. sept. I to March 1. Other ducks from Nov, 8 to Dec. 1. Massachusetts prohibits the export of any of the above-named game illegally taken or killed within the State under penalty of not less than \$10 or more than \$50 for each offence, also the sale of ruffed grouse and each offence, also the sale of ruffed grouse and woodcock until 1903. Domestic quail may be sold from Dec. 15 to May 1 in Bristol County, and Dec. 1 to May 1 in the rest of the State, quail and jack rabbits from other States, white rabbits, pinnated grouse, wild pigeons, shore birds and ducks at any time, if not killed during the open season. The game laws of other States and the open seasons vary considerably, and if it is desired to shoot in them send to the game commissioners for copy of regulations. Some States require licenses to be taken out.

KANSAS GRASSHOPPERS MADE USEFUL. Not long since we called attention to the fact hat Kansas farmers were utilizing the Russian chistle, which was thought a pest, and really is so, as food for cattle and sheep, both as pasturage and hay. We remember when the Kansas armers were almost ruined by the swarms of grasshoppers that devoured their crops. Now they are looked upon as a valuable aid to the farmer. In western Kansas thousands of turkeys are being raised, and the grasshoppers form no small part of their food. Each bird will eat between a pint and a quart of the insects in a day, searcely caring for grain at all while they can find the hoppers. And they fatten much better on them than they do on grain, and in the fall they are a good source of revenue to the owner. Colorado and parts of Nebraska have also gone into turkey raising largely, and we need not fear a loss of our Thanksgiving dinners, if the grasshoppers are not all exterminated. The chicken and fowl will not range the fields after them, nor are they able to swallow the large grasshoppers that are found in the alfalfa fields, but an old gobbler will take any of them, and many of them in a day. rasshoppers that devoured their crops. Now of them, and many of them in a day.

SHEEP-FEEDING.

One of the largest farmers and sheep-feeders in Nebraska says that sheep-feeding in that State will be on a large scale this year, the present inwill be on a large scale this year, the present indications being that at least eight hundred thousand will be fed in that State alone. He claims that the corn crop is now an assured success, and likely to prove a yield of three hundred million bushels, and that while there are large numbers of sheep and lambs available, prices are well maintained because of the demand for feeders.

Answer: Very few forward legs go back if they are properly fired. That is the remedy that is prescribed in those cases, as it imparts more strength to the limb than formerly by strongly compressing the tissues. He might with very great care race in his present condition, but he is also liable to break down at any time. Your maintained because of the demand for feeders. 10 2 25@2 75 In Colorado the business may be less than usual, as the alfalfa crop has been but light, owing to a drought and lack of water supply in the irrigated regions. Receipts of sheep and lambs at Chicago have already exceeded the usual supply for the season, August showing about as many as usually arrive in September and October. The popularity of the not got breed is increasing, and those who have not got them are seeking for pure-bred rams to mate and October. The popularity of the mutton with their flocks. There seems to be no favorite breeds, but Shropshires, Hampshires and Oxford-Downs are in demand. When the wool of the sheep was thought more valuable than the meat, many wethers were kept, because, being larger, they would shear more wool than the ewe, and at three years old, well fattened, they made nice Now it is seldom a wether is seen over one year old.

THE FARM SCALES.

The value of a good farm scale to the farmer can scarcely be over-estimated. If he is but a small farmer and sells most of his products at a home market it is certainly important that he should know when he is giving enough and not too much. If he sells to city markets they will be apt to let him know if his goods are of short weight, but may not be as communicative if they are getting a few pounds over weight. In buying goods it is many times an advantage to know if one is getting all the weight paid for. In feeding one is getting all the weight paid ror. In recuring any stock it is well to weigh an average ration, particularly of the rough fodder, to know about how much is being given. This may not be necessary at each feeding where one is not making a scientific experiment, but often enough to be able to say about so many pounds a day to each animal, instead of say a pretty fair forkful, which is certainly very indefinite. If one is fattening stock or even raising young stock a scale that would enable him to know how much gain they are making each week will give information as to the results of differ ent methods of feeding, or effects or different temperatures. If we were on a large farm we would want a large scale at the barn on which we could weigh a load of hay, a few cattle, sheep or hogs, a platform scale on which we could weigh bushels or barrels of produce up to three hundred pounds, at least, a spring scale in the cow stable by which we could easily keep a record of the production of each animal every day and last, but perhaps not least, a scale in the kitchen by which we might know if grocer and marketmen were giving full weight.

HORSES NEEDED IN FRANCE. There is a good demand for American horses in France. The French army uses many of them, and the farmers are substituting them for the cows and oxen they formerly worked. This is due largely to the more general use of mowers, reapers, drills, horse rakes and other machinery. The leaving of the farms for the cities by the former agricultural laborers has made machine labor a necessity. They have tried importing horses from Argentina and from Russia, but neither proved a success. In case of those from Argentina, there were high freight rates, much mortality on the route, and the change of climate was fatal to many after arrival. Those sent out at three or four years old from the United States have proved the best invest-ments, as they are less liable to injury on shipments, as they are less liable to injury on ship-board, and less affected by the climate than older ones. Only sound animals are wanted, and they are carefully examined before landing by skilled veterinarians, who will not allow defective ani-mals to land. The United States commercial agent at Limoges furnishes this information, and says much care should be taken in shipping

The cheesemaker should be more acquainted with the scientific reasons of curng than many profess today, and there is room for improvement in this line which is pretty well recognized by the dairy schools and experiment stations. The growth and development of the bacteria which cure the cheese are something that can be understood so well that it is possible to control the whole process. The man who makes cheese for the market should know how long to hold the cheese to give it a certain flavor, and when the curing should cease. It is impossible for any farmer or factory to produce uniform grades of cheese otherwise. On some farms the cheese produced varies so much that it would be impossible to say that the different grades were made by the same man. This is not due so much to the difference in the cows and milk as in the process of making and curing. Some cheese should be cured much faster than others, and again the reverse is the case. Unless one understands the reasons for this it is impossible to produce like results. Every maker has found that in spite of his best efforts the cheese of one day's work is stiff and dry, and that of the next day too moist. In such a case different treatment is de-manded. The moist cheese will cure much faster than the stiff and dry cheese, and if the two are handled alike uniform quality cannot be expected.

In the curing there are four factors or conditions that must be considered and brought under control. These are temperature, air, moisture and light. Unless we know how to control these we cannot expect to produce the highest results with the cheese. Temperature probably is the most important and intractable of these most important and intractable of these factors, and it is something that requires persistent study A proper temperature in the curing-room will often produce good cheese, even when other conditions are against the work. The temperature should at first be kept between sixty-five and seventy degrees, and lowered then gradually to sixty degrees. In the spring of the year the temperature should be kept higher, as the cheese should be cured faster. In winter sometimes the temperature toward the end can even descend as low as 50°, but the cheesemaker must be very careful at such times. Good ventilation is essential and also a certain amount of light. The regulation of the light bears an important part in the making of cheese, and we do not yet know all that it will do for us. The moisture, of course, must be controlled, but that is a matter for each one to solve for himself.

James Ridgeway.

Veterinary Department. Questions and Answers.

M. S. A.: What is the cause of a horse getting choked eating oats? She is never troubled that way except when running at grass. She chokes up and the grain comes out through her nose. She appears to be all right every other way as far as I can see.

Answer: There is evidently some paralysis of the owns of deglutition and some at the investigation.

the organs of deglutition, and some of the tissues do not perform their function. The trouble is

not amenable to treatment.

not amenable to treatment.

F. W. H.: I have a mare who had a wart on her neck. It was cut off and the wound never healed, is always running pus from the inside. It almost healed several times, but never entirely. The warty skin around it appears to be enlarging. What will heal it and prevent the skin spreading? Answer: You have formed a fistula as the result of your crude surgery. Employ some competent man to carefully dissect it out down to healthy tissue. Treatit antisentically and it will healthy tissue. Treat it antiseptically and it will heal without any trouble.

Real without any trouble.

Subseriber: Please prescribe for the following:
A horse has a tendon that is slightly bowed, but
has never broken down and he never was lame.
He won a race with it without any apparent
trouble, but I fear that hard training would cause
a breakdown of the tendon. It is slightly enlarged and a little sore. I wish to train and race
him, but fear he would go wrong. Would you
recommend firing, and would that treatment enable a horse to stand up under training?

Answer: Very few forward legs go back if they
are properly fired. That is the remedy that is
prescribed in those cases, as it imparts more
strength to the limb than formerly by strongly
compressing the tissues. He might with very

blistered.

E. T., Maine: Last spring I got a 16-hand, five-year-old pacing mare that had been shod with heavy shoes and long toes forward till she was a little lame. I put her at light work on the farm, and one day the team stopped in a soft, clayey spot where she couldn't seem to get her long legs under herself and she fell. She got up very lame in the right fore leg. I could find no sign of over-reach or other injury, except a single drop of blood on the back of the pastern, as if a needle had been stuck in there. In a day or two she was nearly all right, but since has gradually grown worse. The front of the pastern after a time swelled from the coronet up nearly two inches toward the fellock joint, and it looked like an incipient ringbone. She was very lame when first taken from her stall, but after going a few roads would partly get over it. She walks back on her heel with that leg much more than the others, and with the knee sprung. Three weeks ago I blistered the bunch with biniodide of mercury and again in twelve days, and am showering it daily now, but she gets no better. Kindly advise me what to do.

Answer: The mare has evidently received a bad

Answer: The mare has evidently received a bad injury to the coronary band (cop of the foot) possibly a fracture. If not you will have to con tinue the blistering treatment until you have re lieved all the soreness. Shorten her foot all it will bear, and have the heel in good proportion Procure a Mackey spring, and apply according to instructions. Write to S. W. Mackey, Baltimore, Md. This spring will prevent contraction.

Worth Your While.

It will be worth everybody's while to visit Boston any time after Sept. 22. That is the date of the opening of Mechanics Fair, which will continue until Nov. 1.

The Fair this year is the first that has been held in four years, and will undoubtedly be the finest exhibition ever given by this well-known

Mechanics' Building is already being crowded with enormous crates containing the most mod-ern and delicate machinery of every description. This is fast being put in place, and by the twentysecond of this month visitors will have the pleas ure of witnessing not only the manufacturing of some of the most interesting products of New England and other States, but also have the chance of viewing all kinds of rare production that are the result of man's handiwork.

Besides this part of the fair there will be many interesting entertainments continually in progress. One of the finest bands in the country has been engaged, which will play afternoons and evenings. The management have also procured a wonderful educated horse that will give performed a country to the progression of formances every half hour. The enormous stage in the building has been fitted up to accurately portray Niagara Falls. This will be an extremely interesting and natural scenic reproduction, with real water pouring in a marvelous cascade from an enormous height into a genuine rushing river

When it is considered that only twenty-five cents admission will be charged, and that will in-clude everything, it would seem that the public had never had presented to them before the op-portunity of enjoying so much and for so small an outlay.

Excursion to Albany, New York City and

Excursion to Albany, New York City and
Besten, for \$5.00.

Thursday, Oct. 9, is the date of the celebrated
Autumnal Excursion over the Boston & Albany
R. R., the Hudson River Steamers, the Fall River
Line and the N. Y., N. H. & H. back to Boston,
arriving Saturday or Sunday, Oct. 11 or 12. Send
for descriptive leaflet.
A. S. Hanson, Gen. Pass. Agent, Boston.

REAP YOUR FULL REWARD by using sufficient in your fertilizer. "Potash in Agriculture,"
"Farmers' Guide," "Tobacco Culture," "Cotton
Culture"—are books which
we mail free to farmers. Address GERMAN KALI WORKS

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

93 Nassau St., New York

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS, 'MAUD V. RODENHISER of Everett, in said County, has presented to said Court a petition praying that her name may be changed to that of MAUD VIOLET RHODES, for the reasons therein set forth:

All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of October A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

NOW OPEN! MECHANICS BUILDING, BOST

For Six Weeks, beginning Sept. 22 First Fair Held in Four Years.

The best Fair ever held by this Association It is replete with original, clean and educational novelties. Here may be seen the functional novelties, there may be seen the products of the great manufacturers of America ever before brought together. Special Additional Attractions Consist of

Various Forms of Entertainment.
Marvelous Spectacular Effects. MUSIC BY A RENOWNED BAND ADMISSION, - 25c.

Includes Everything.

Ask your Local Railroad Agent particulars in regard to special railway rates from your cit to Boston for this event.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the order.

OLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. Best cows in New England. Pietertje, DeKol, Hengerveld strains. Best butter producers. Young bulls and bull calves only. Send for pedigrees. Prices reasonable. Woodside Farm, Princeton, Worcester County, Massachusetts. JOHN B. MARCOU.

WANTED—To hire farm from Oct. or Nov. 1 for a term of years, with stock and tools, by a practical, responsible farmer. Address, with particulars, "FARMER," P. O. Box 2314, Boston.

NE Webster & Hannum Boue Cutter for exchange. Worth \$25; never been used. KENT, Box 324,

T STUD—Fee \$10; Bob Jingo: breeding cannot be improved. MARTIN HUNTER, Croton Kennels, New Castle, Pa.

SHORTHORN buils for sale. Write J. M. STEWARD

OR SALE—Thirty-four high-grade | Shorthorn red helfers with calves, and springers \$38. J. M. VIMONT & SON, Millersburg, Bourbon Co., Ky. ATS—Drive away alive forever. No poison. No traps. No cats. Our new discovery sends them off ike magic; they never come back; lee postpaid. Free with every order True Receipt How to Make Hens Lay More Eggs. Also keep your fowls healthy. GALLATIN & CO., Dept. 2, York, Pa.

WOODLAND Shorthorns, number 150 head. Bulls, cows and helfers of all ages for sale at all times. W. I. WOOD, Williamsport, O.

HEAD Stallions—Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Clydes and one Coach horse. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

SHORTHORNS, Poland Chinas, extra fine Scotch topped bulls ready for service at bargain prices. D. J. GREEN, Renrock, Noble Co., O.

OGS boarped and conditioned for all shows. My success is due to thorough knowledge and thirty years experience in this business in England and America. B. F. LEWIS, Landsdowne, Pa., profes-sional bench-show handler.

PAGE "Double-Strength" is the quality of PAGE FENCE wire. It's better. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, NICH.

AN INTERESTING SIGHT AT THE HORSE SHOW.



HOW OFTEN THIS POINT ARISES HOW OFTEN THIS POINT ARISES.

It never would if you use Glosserine. The success with which this fluid is used in cases of eruptions endorses it as one of the most valuable renedies for gentlemen's driving or saddle horses. Bathing and shampoeing after driving cleanees the animal and prevents it from contracting any disease, so liable to sollow while eruptions and germs are permitted to remain on the skim. Glosserine will be found valuable after driving. Bathe the horse either in sections or give a thorough shampoo. It will be found that by washing the neck and the back where the collar and saddle rests, will be a preventive of soreness and eruptions. Price \$2.

C. N. CRITTENTON COMPANY, 115 Fulton St. New York. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SUFFOLK, 88.

AT the Municipal Court of the City of Boston, holden at said Boston, wishin the County of Suffolk, for civil business, on the ninth day of September, A. D. 1902, FRANK L. YOUNG of said Boston, Plaintiff, vs. ARTHURL. KENNEDY of said Boston and Back Bay Storage Warehouse Company, a corporation duly and regularly established according to law, and having an usual place of business in said Boston, trustees.

regularly established according to law, and having an usual place of business in said Boston, trustees.

This is an action of Contract wherein the addamnum of the writ is set at one hundred and twenty dollars, alleged to be due to the Plaintiff from the Defendant on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1902, as set forth in the Plaintiff's writ of that date.

And it appearing to the Court by the suggestion of the Plaintiff, and on inspection of the officer was unable to find the Defendant or his last and usual place of abode, tenant, agent or attorney, and that no personal service of said writ has been made upon the Defendant.

It is ordered by the Court by the same, by causing an attested copy of this order, that the Plaintiff give notice to the Defendant of the pendency of this action, and to appear before said Court, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of September, current, to answer to the same, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed in Boston, once in a week, three weeks successively, and that this action be continued to the said twenty-seventh day of September, or until notice shall be given to the Defendant agreeably to this order.

WALTER F. FREDERICK, Ass't Clerk.

A true copy: Attest, WALTER F. FREDERICK, Ass't Clerk.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
At a Probate Court holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the minth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

On the petition of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MONROE of Natick, in said County, praying that his name may be changed to that of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GLIDDEN, public notice having been given, according to the order of Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reason giventhere for is sufficient andconsistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made.

It is decreed that his name be changed, as prayed for, to that of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GLIDDEN, which name be shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that he give public notice of said change by publishing it his decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, and make return to this court under oath that such notice has been give.

GEORGE F. LAWTON,

Judge of Probate Court.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of ROWENA K. WAITE, late of Coventry, in the County of Kent and State of Rhode Island, deceased.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court, by Charles M. Tyler of said Coventry with certain papers purporting to be copies of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof in said State of Rhode Island duly authenticated, representing that at the time of her death said deceased had estate in said County of Middlesex, on which said will may operate, and praying that the copy of said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, and letters testamentary thereon granted to him.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the first publication to be thirty days at least-before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN HENRY EMERSON, late of Wakefield, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Clara E. Emerson of Wakefield, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of October, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this tenth day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

WHEREAS, NELLIE PIERCE WARREN of Newton, in said County, has presented to said Court a petition praying that her name may be changed to that of, HELEN PIERCE WARREN, for the reasons therein set forth.

All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of October, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this ninth day of September, in the year one thousard nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of GARD-NER H. DARLING, late of Waltham, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, Nellie C. Darling, the administratrix of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account
of her administration upon the estate of said de-

sented for allowance the first and final account of her administration upon the estate of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the seventh day of October A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said administratrix is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of SARAH A. ROBERTSON, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased intestate.

A. ROBERTSON, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Alexander Robertson of Somerville, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of October, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMANA a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

8. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Our Domes.

The Workbox. CHILD'S KNITTED JACKET.

(From the German). Required-Two ounces two thread Saxony, or Shetland wool if preferred, two yards of ribbon, one pair of No. 13 bone

knitting needles. For the right front cast on 57 stitches, and knit in ribbing of 3 plain, 3 seam, alternately, till 30 rows are completed. 31st row-Slip 1, 2 plain, (*), over, narrow,

1 plain; repeat from (*) to end of row. 32d row-All purled. This is the waist line, and the small holes

are to run a ribbon. Body: 1st row-Slip 1, 1 plain, (*) (narrow) 3 times (over, 1 plain), 5 times, (over, narrow) 3 times, 1 plain; repeat from (*) and there will be one more stitch at end of

2d row-All purled.

3d row-All plain knitting. 4th row-Purled (purl and seam mean the same). Repeat these four rows 17 times, which will make 18 patterns of shells.

Next row, bind off 20 for the neck, and knit the remaining 37 stitches forward and backward in the pattern for 6 repeats, and then let it drip from a suspended sack made

Left Front-Cast on 57 stitches and knit the same as above, but bind off 20 in the last the juice will drip through into the receiving row of the eighteenth shell pattern, and continue on the 37 stitches for the shoulder.

straight piece of 24 repeats of the pattern, seams leaving space for the sleeves.

rows of ribbing, then knit the thirty-first of the condensed juice. Stir all together bind off. Knit the other sleeve the same. and store away in a cool, dark closet. Sew the sleeves to the armholes. Crochet Country Gentleman. a shell down front and round neck.

13t row, shell-One treble in a stitch of the knitting, (*), 1 chain, miss 1 stitch, 1 treble in next: repeat from (*).

row, (*) 2 chain, 1 double in 1st of these chain, live stock and many other associations. 3 treble in the next, miss next chain stitch our neighbors in the South have their of last row, 1 double under next, and repeat from (*). Run ribbon at waist, neck and sleeves, and tie fronts together with nut industry. A meeting of this associa-EVA M. NILES. ribbon.

Hunger.

Hunger results from the demand of the tissues for fresh supplies of building material, so that expenditures of energy may be promoted, and the rebuilding of tissue, destroyed in the ordinary waste processes of life, may continue. It is usually an indication of a healthful activity of the component parts of the body.

Civilized life so fully supplies the wants of the average individual that cravings of hunger are not often experienced. Artifiare not uncommon. Highly spiced and flavored foods belong to this class, but in general should be avoided. Food delicately cooked and tastefully served, however, creates a similitude of hunger, when none existed before, a circumstance which unques tionably promotes digestion and assimila-

Hunger of a genuine sort is experienced only when the demand made upon the tis-

illness or a state of debility, the convales- of nuts than their fathers entertained. cent gains strength, and usually takes on Consul Griffin at Limoges reported in 1897 weight in spite of the greater amount of musshould always be productive of lasting benefit. Not infrequently, however, the individual breaks down after his return home. One frequent reason for this is that the appetite is not allowed to wait on hunger, as it should: the feeding is often forced.

Hunger in every instance awaits the stimulus of vital activity. It is rather the result than the cause of a buoyant vitality. Consequently a failure of the appetite should not be held responsible for the lassitude or weakness which may be experienced after the return from an outing.

To a large extent, the degree of hunger should be the index of the amount of food required. The return to sedentary occupations is sure to result in lessened appetite. and forced feeding at such a time is disastrous.

Loss of appetite and abnormal hunger are symptoms, the causes of which, being often obscure, demand the advice of the physician.-Youth's Companion.

How to Treat Bureau Drawers.

"It seemed to me," said Mr. Billtops, "that I had never known a drawer to stick so in all my experience. I got hold of both handles squarely and fairly, braced my knees against the next drawer under that one, and pulled as hard as I could, and couldn't budge it.

"Then I tried to work it out, pulling first at one and then at the other. I could start and almost forests of chestnut trees. The either end a little, but that's all; I'd get about a half an inch on it, and that's all I we are familiar and are extensively eaten could get. Then I tried pounding on it the way you do on car windows when they stick, but it was no use; couldn't move it. After that I tried the straight pull on it again. I did juggle some things off the top of it, and then I was meditating on going for the axe, when Mrs. Billtops, passing the door, looked

in.
"Is the drawer locked, Ezra?" she said.
The key And the drawer was locked. The key was in the lock, and somebody, I or somebody, had some time or other turned it, and it had never occurred to me to try it now. In fact, I never thought anything about the key, or the lock at all, one way or the other;



was cured—immediately. His friends being told, said—"Pooh, we've all used PAINKILLER—for years.

Don't suffer—an hour—keep Pain-killer (Perry Davis') in the house.

but when I had turned that key the drawer ened just as easy. And I made up my mind that hereafter the first thing I should always do when I came across a bureau drawer that stuck would be to see if it wasn't locked."-Chicago Journal.

A Nursery Hammock

As the advancing season shuts little children more or less indoors, a hammock in the nursery will be very helpful for the mother or nurse. It may be adjusted from the window sill across a corner of the room to a strong hook in the wall. Knit with two large wooden needles, using Macrame or other strong cord of one or two colors. Cast on twenty-five stitches and knit plain, or with any preferred fancy stitch, a strip five feet in length. Knit four such strips and join with an overhand stitch. Now fasten the ends to wooden horns, which can easily be fashioned. Knot a fringe of the eord on the edges and across the bows. For a baby's hammock cast on fifteen stitches and knit the strips not more than a yard long .- Country Gentleman.

To Make Jelly Right.

Whatever fruit is used, cook until soft; from thin but strong material. Never squeeze it with the hands; give it time, and vessel, which should be an earthen bowl. Put the juice into a porcelain kettle and over Back: Cast on 90 stitches, knit same as a brisk fire; boil twenty minutes. At the directed for the fronts till you have a same time, place on an earthen platter the quantity of sugar you will be likely to use; then bind off all. Sew the shoulder-pieces set it in the oven and heat through thorto the back-piece; it will be a straight seam, oughly, being careful that it does not scorch but the knitting is so elastic it will shape to or discolor. When the juice has boiled the shoulder when on. Sew up the side briskly twenty minutes from the top of the stove, remove and measure it, and allow as Sleeves-Cast on 57 stitches. Knit 22 many pints or quarts of sugar as there are and thirty-second rows the same as the and boil up about three minutes. Strain sacque fronts, and proceed to the shell pat- into a pitcher, fill your jelly glasses, and le tern, working 18 repeats of the pattern and stand until next day; then cover securely

Nuts as Food:

The cultivation of nuts in our country is largely confined to the Southern States. 2d row-One double under 1 chain of last Just as in the North we have our dairy, tion is to be held at Macon, Ga., on Oct. 6' to consider the interests of the peanut, pecan and other branches of the industry, and to discuss the extension of the domestic and

foreign trade. The various soils and climates of our vast area provide all the conditions necessary the fish cooks for fifteen minutes, then drain and for the production of all kinds of nuts. The Southerners say that in a number of their States the almond should be grown as well as in Sicily. Peanut and pecan growing are already well developed in the South. The quantity of filberts and chescnuts might be very largely increased in nearly all the Northern and Central two minutes, or if there be neither, lay the dish cial expedients to stimulate a jaded appetite | States, and the pistachio, a high-priced nut, thrives in many localities. Under influences in operation, particularly in the South, the cultivation of nuts is sure to have a much larger development in this country.

It has been asserted in the scientific journals of Europe, within the past two or three years, on the authority of chemists and dietary experts, that the nutritive properties of nuts entitle them to a much sues by muscular exercise is considerable. higher place than they now occupy as an Some experience real hunger for the first article of food; they even assert that if time on a sojourn in the woods, or in a hunt- all other means of nutriment were cut off ing or fishing camp, when the outdoor life, man could support life on the nut crop novel surroundings, abundant supply of of the world. This statement has also pure air and long hours of exercise stimu- been made in some of the best school textlate the system and excite a fine sense of books of Europe and it appears in a school book recently published in this country. When favorable outdoor conditions are The rising generation seems likely, thereprovided for recuperation from an attack of fore, to have a higher opinion of the utility then add a pint of canned tomatoes; cook half

that a number of physicians in various purthe tomatoes into a puree sieve with the parts of Europe had been making expericular activity. Such a season is often, and parts of Europe had been making experiqualities of all kinds of nuts, and had published views favoring their use as food under certain conditions. One fact advanced was that nuts contained a special kind of salt that is particularly adapted for lubricating or softening the muscles of the arteries. Some of these physicians asserted that elderly persons would be benefited by a more extended nut diet; but nut meats should be thoroughly masticated so that no hard pieces may enter the digestive organs.

About five years ago bread made of peanuts was experimentally introduced as a part of the ration in the German army Favorable reports as to the innovation wer made for some time, but it was at length decided that the bread was too strong and concentrated for the regular regime and induced derangements of the digestive organs. It was thought that success might be obtained by mixing the peanut with other flours. The ration was discontinued and has not been resumed in any form.

Nuts, however, bave long been a large part of the food of hundreds of thousands of Europeans. The absence of Indian corn as an article of diet among the poorer classes in France is to a considerable extent re placed by the chestnut. Through the centre of France, from the Bay of Biscay to Switzerland, there are large plantations nuts are much larger than those with which by men and animals. A large part of the peasantry, during the fall and winter, make two meals daily from chestnuts, which they steam and eat with salt or milk. The physicians among them say that chestnuts are wholesome, hearty, nutritious and fattening. Walnuts have also been used largely as an article of food, but are losing ground on account of the increasing scarcity of the crop, as the timber is in great demand for furniture. In some parts of France, however, these nuts still

torm a regular article of diet. The peanut, so common in the United States, is very rarely eaten roasted in France. The price of the peanut, imported from Africa, Spain, Italy and India, is about three times that asked in America, and the nut (groundnut) is much smaller than our peanut. Enormous quantities of the groundnut are brought into Marseilles for conversion into oil. The taste for these nuts as a food is growing, and when the fine American varieties are placed upon the market at a reasonable price, there is little doubt that the peanut will become popular among the French. Several tons of shelled peanuts were shipped from this country ast year for the great oil trade of Mar seilles, and our consul there reported that the quality was so satisfactory that there would be a market for as many as might be shipped from our Southern States. Peanut exports to France is one of the questions

that is to come before the Macon convention

In Italy filberts have the same place in the trade that peanuts occupy in our country. They are roasted and offered for sale on the streets. Chestnuts are the only nuts that enter largely into the regular diet of the poorer people. During the fall and winter they are eaten roasted or prepared like a stew, with gravy. Corea is another country in which nuts are quite extensively used as food, the chestnut having almost the same place among the people that the potato has among us.

The peanut is likely to continue to be the nut of most commercial importance in our country. We pay to the retailers of peanuts about \$10,000,000 a year for the peanuts we eat, and we shell them ourselves, which in the aggregate involves a good deal of labor. Southern planters also fatten hogs on them and make hay of the vines. With bright prospects for a large export trade, our Southern peanut growers are certain in the near future to find markets for much greater quantities of this popular nut than they now raise.-New York Sun.

Practical Book Covers.

I have discovered an easy way to prolon the life of paper-bound volumes. With ordinary paste made from flour or starch paste a piece of calico or gingham to the paper covers. The cloth should be in one piece just as the paper covering is. Dry under a weight to prevent curling. The paper covering is usually well glued to the back of the volume, but in use it soon breaks; the cloth prevents this. If the cloth used is in a plain color it may be ornamented with a few stitches or strokes of the brush. This little discovery has given me much pleasure, because I need no longer be ashamed of the appearance presented by the cheap edition that I must often buy, if I am to read a coveted book at all. And I can pass the book on to a friend without fearing that the first or last pages may be lost .- Good Housekeeping.

Domestic Hints.

STRIPED OR ROCK BASS A LA BERCY. Prepare two small bass, each of two pounds and when very clean cut the heads into pieces adding a few large bones from other fish; put all height with a good fish court bouillon, prepared from the bones, then strain and skim off the fat Have a small oval baking-tin with raised edges, just large enough to hold the fillets of fish; sprinkle over with chopped-up onions, shallots and mush-room parings; lay the fillets of fish on top, and moisten to its height with some of the above court bouillon; after the liquid has come to a boil, set the pan into a moderate oven, so that dress the fillets on a medium-sized dish, covering it with a smaller one to keep it hot. Strain the broth, free it from fat, and pour into it two spoonfuls of good white wine, then let it reduce to the consistency of a half-glaze; take it off, stir in a piece of butter, finishing with lemon juice; pour this sauce over the fish. Glaze this sauce on a thick baking sheet and set it in a brisk oven, being careful not to disturb the sauce.

WHITE BREAD BREWIS. Heat a pint of milk in a double boiler. Stir into it enough bits of stale wheat bread to absorb all the milk. Season with a little butter and salt. It should not be pasty or sloppy, but will

e a light, dry porridge. It is a favorite with children, especially if served on a small, pretty saucer and dotted with bits of bright jelly. Serve

TAPIOCA ICE. Soak one cup flake tapioca over night. In the morning place on the stove, and when boiling hot add one cup sugar and boil until perfectly clear Chop one pineapple, pour over it the taploca, stir together, and turn out to form. Serve ice cold

with cream. TOMATO SOUP.

Put a generous tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan. When it is hot add half an onion chopped fine, let it stew gently for a few m an hour. Rub a heaping tablespoonful of flour and one of butter smoothly together and stir into the tomatoes. Have ready a pint of boiling milk. ments as to the nutritive and medicinal with salt and pepper and a very little sugar. Return to the fire, make it hot, but be careful not to let it boil, as it will curdle. Serve at once with

CHICKEN SOUFFLE. Two tablespoons flour, two tablespoons butter, one teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon of pepper, two cups scalded milk, one-half cup stale bread crumbs, two cups cold chicken, one tablespoon chopped parsley, three eggs. Make a white sauce from the butter, flour, salt, pepper and milk. Add the crumbs and cook until quite thick. Take from the fire and beat in the chicken, pars ley and the yolks of the eggs beaten till thick and lemon colored. Whip the whites until stiff and dry and fold in. Pour in a buttered dish and set in a pan of hot water and bake in a hot oven thirty-five minutes.

Hints to Housekeepers.

If you have a cup of cold roast veal left over chop it fine, season with pepper, salt and a dash of paprika and tuck it between the folds of an elet. Pour over it before sending to the table a cup of hot, well-seasoned tomato sauce.

To prepare tomato fritters, scald and peel as many tomatoes as will be needed and chop them fine. Season with salt and pepper and stir in enough flour to make a thin batter. With the flour mix about a half teaspoonful of soda. Fry in butter or lard over a quick fire and serve hot. If bouillon is not made a first course it may be course. It is particularly pretty when served in individual moulds. The jelly is easily made from extract of beef, well seasoned, diluted with hot water, and made into a delicate jelly with dissolved gelatine. A little is put in the bottom of the moulds, and the almonds, blanched and cut into strips, are arranged in a pattern in the jelly before the moulds are filled. Whenready to serve, turn out on a bed of lettuce hearts, and send

around with the course a stiff mayonnaise. Fried cheese sandwiches may be made by cutting stale bread into thin slices and spread lightly with French mustard. Cover with a thick layer of grated cheese, sprinkle with salt and paprika Press the slices of bread together and trim off the crusts. Heat a tablespoonful of butter and lard together in a spider. Fry the sandwiches on both sides till light brown. Serve very hot. If you have a morsel of cold ham on hand, chop it fine and sprinkle over the cheese with a few bits of shredded parsley.

To make warmed-up meats appetizing, there are various commodities which ought to always occupy a place in the pantry. Have a small jar of onion butter, a bottle of caramel, a glass can filled with browned flour, a jar of finely rolled bread crumbs, Worcestershire sance, celery salt, mace, bay leaves, a bottle of Oscar sauce, tabasco. cayenne, curry, catsup, canned mushrooms rika, kitchen bouquet and horse-radish. secret of appetizing food is good flavoring, and a frequent varying of flavor has more to do with a tempting table than a large butcher bill.

A divan should never be set across the corne of a room, as is occasionally seen. A divan's place is against the wall, which, softened by upright cushions, makes the back. Neither should a screen stand irrelevantly, screening nothing. It

ceal an awkward doorway.

A delicious cordial that may be used a liqueur and dinner cordial is made from three quarts of ripe red raspberries and one quart of good cider vinegar. Let them stand together twenty-four and you are without effort impelled to truth,

each pint of the liquid allow one pound of white sugar. Put all together in a preserving kettle, and boil half an hour, skimming constantly until clear. When cool, add to each quart of the shrub a full gill of French brandy. Bottle and seal.

fashion Motes.

e⁰e The newest French etamines are barred with satin and figured with pretty Louis XIV. de-signs in natural colorings.

igns in natural colorings. walsts the briar-stitched box-plait which so long-adorned the front of the bodice is transferred to each shoulder, where it reaches to the belt on each shoulder, where 'it reaches to the belt on each side, both front and back. The decoration consists of a hand of handsome lace insertion or rich passementeries, this same trimming framing the V-shaped edges of the waist fronts. A dainty blouse vest of net, tucked silk or lace shows be-tween, and the fullness is drawn in somewhat tween, and the fullness is drawn in somewhat more closely just below the belt, leaving very little of the usual pouch effect in front.

•• Women's tailors are making considerable use of French whipcords in near reversed slik and wool stripes closely woven to form a smooth surface that repels dust. These are for autumn tearsulars and walking continues.

surrace that repeis dust. These are for antumn traveling and walking costumes. They come in deep shades of green, in blue-grays, golden-brown, sable-brown, tan, black and white and erru and brown, and are forty-eight inches wide. Of the same width are the popular all-wool checks and hair-line stripes in stylish green and white and black and white effects, in hyacinthblue and in cream color, etc. English serges of well-defined twills come in several handsome shades of brown, gray and green, in jet and blueblack, in reds both dull and bright, and, of course, in the serviceable marine blue, with a soft pale silver blue in addition. These are full double with a middle or her with a contract of the course. ouble width, and cost eighty-five cents a yard. . One of the most attractive of the season lemi-dress or evening materials is chiffon de laine, a filmy wool fabric woven in Lyons. It is of the very fashionable voile or veiling variety, and, no matter what the color may be, is de-cidedly patrician. The range of fashionable tints comprises mauve, silver gray, reseda, castor, bis-cuit, fawn and ecru. The foundation used in gowns formed of this fabric must be chosen with special care regarding color. A self-colored taffeta or India silk would prove pleasing, though to many minds some harmonious contrast would produce an even more attractive result. A pale reseda-green chiffon de laine, and another model, of soft mauve over pale leaf-green, is most artis-tic in effect. Generous decorations of lace, preferably in delicate ecru tones, add wonderfully to the appearance of gowns made of these beautifu sheer, silky, wool materials.

** Pearl and creamy mock opal bead strands outtons and tassels, green and gold bead and je pendeloques, Persian sequins and quaint girdles and chatelaines, from which depe end expensive jeweled aumonieres or mouchoir sachets of velvet with gold or silver mountings, are among the ries which will be worn with evening gowns for fall and winter. Very little lace, chifor other decoration will be worn in addition, the frocks themselves being of very handsome satin brocade, matelasse silk, figured peau de soie or taffeta. These same chatelaine ornaments will be used on white or gray gowns draped a la Greque and made of nun's veiling, silk-warp Henrietta cloth, voile, crepe de Chine or French

** Pattern designers each month issue illustrations of various models suited to women young or old, tall or short, stout or slender. Some of the newest styles are made slightly open in the neck and with pretty elbow sleeves. If a lining is preferred, it should be of the lightest description, and a pinked silk frill should be placed on the inside of the skirt at the hem. The long, almost endless, range of low-priced summer silks, foulards, Louisines, veilings, French challis and other materials, of delicate texture, but not too light tint, make very pretty demi-season

pensive shot taffetas. . A handful of roses makes an effective et for an early fall hat, with green lined with rose-red silk for the crown band, and a narrow bias drapery of the same at the edge of the brim. Even better is a model in dark-green open-work straw, in a pattern closely imitating applique work; decorated with soft, natural-looking green hops, bittersweet buds and a cluster of vivid vellow, russet-brown and scarlet wallflowers and nasturtiums, only bits of buds and blos soms showing through the green hops and vines running riot all over the brim and a portion of the crown.-New York Evening Post.

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting in Boston Budget,

marvelous reality of living with thought and of its inward and spiritual enemies, is to serve affection charging our being as perfume the rose. God in the dominion of his Son's life, in holiness Nothing in the future can be more of a blessing and righteousness all its days here upon the present existence, and nothing can so completely set us at rest concerning the fature than the realization that the miracle is in us now that we think could not come to pass. We speculate if we can live again. It is uncalled for-the speculation should have been, how could we ever ave got into this wonderful universe?-now we are here we cannot get away from it-we can only fly from world to world as a bird rich with song might pass from eage to eage.-Rev. William

"The soul looketh steadily forward, creating a world before her, leaving worlds behind her," and "the web of events is the flowing robe in which she is clothed.' That union of energy and will which we call the soul is capable of creating a new world every day, and any adequate perception of the life that now is, as well as that which is to come, suggests consolation for the ills of the day and leads one into the atmosphere of peace and joy. The better results, says Rev. William Brunton. the trying to live for the spiritual, to feel that the soul is the master of the house, and that it must not be bothered in the way it has with trifles and torments. It has made too much ado altogether about the weather, hot or cold: it has fussed too much about its little ailments and ills, and got in the chronic state of grumbling when it should have

known the triumphs of joy. "How people preserve the useless and let it crowd attic and cellar," continues Mr. Brunton. "It would be so much wiser to get rid of it-give it away or burn it. But how they also cling to worn-out complaints and broken-down feelings, and how foolishly they visit the chambers of dust to see that nobody has meddled with this worthless

trash." When one comes into any clear realizaof this life of the spirit-of its infinite outlook, its command of resources, the entanglement with trifles falls off of itself. Not unfrequently a great deal of time and energy is totally wasted in endeavoring to combat or to conquer the annoyances and troubles that beset one; that clip his wings and blind his eyes and render him impervious and unresponsive to the beauty and joy of life. Nine times out of ten it is far better to ignore them,-to put them out of sight and out of mind, and for one to gain the clearer atmosphere, to create the ew world. "The whole course of things goes to teach us faith. We need only obey There is guidance for each of us, and by lowly listening we shall hear the right word. Why need you choose so painfully your place, and occupation, and associates, and modes of action and of entertainment? Certainly there is a possible right for you that precludes the need

of balance and willful election. For you there is a reality, a fit place the middle of the stream of power and hours, then squeeze, strain and measure. To to right, and a perfect contentment. Then

you put all gainsayers in the wrong. Then truth, of beauty. If we will not be marplots with our miserable interferences, the work, the society, letters, arts, science, re-ligion of men would go on far better than now, and the heaven predicted from he beginning of the world, and still pre dicted from the bottom of the heart, would organize itself, as do now the rose, and

The poet declares that "sorrow's crown

the air, and the sun."

of sorrow is remembering happier things, but there is a certain morbidness in even the sensitive delicacy and intensity of feeling that broods too deeply over the past. It is a great art to learn to let things go—let them pass. They are a part of the "flowing conditions." Even the losses and sorrow that result from failures and changes in ocial relations,—loss of friends, unreliability of friendships in which one had trusted,—even this phase of trial which is truly the hardest of all, can be best endured by closing the door of conciousness on it, and creating a new world by that miracle-working power of the soul. Friendships that hold within themselves any permanent, any spiritual reality, come to stay. "Only that soul can be my friend which I encounter on the line of my own march, that soul to which I do not decline and which does not decline to me, but, native of the same celestial altitude, repeats in its own all my experience." The friendships that have in them no staying power are not worth the having or the l they are not worth regret, and life has too many claims and privileges and resources to waste it in lamentations. Let one look forward not backward. Faery realms of enchantment beckon him on. "We come," says Mr. Brunton, "into the assurance that it is well with the soul in time and eternity, -if the soul will demand its own health and happiness. It looks on the ills that flesh was said to be heir to as not worth inheriting. Let the mind be at peace with itself, let it be moderate in its desires, let it have self-control, and be in an atmosphere of melody as when the lark rises from the meadow into the sunshine. The Brunswick, Boston.

Gems of Thought.

.. Seek to cultivate a buoyant, joyous sense life.-Alexander MacLaren. .. Who does not know what it is to rise up

-with an almost joyous sense of new energy, strength and will to persevere?-H. L. Sidney Lear.The Christian life must be in its own degree mething like the Master's own life, luminous

with His hope, and surrounded by a bracing at-mosphere which uplifts all who even touch its outer fringe.-Hugh Black. .The loving heart which seeks to offer all, even disappointments and vexations which touch the tenderest places, to God, will be more likely

to grow in generosity of spirit than one bears grudgingly what cannot be averted .- H. L. Sidney Lear.
....They who, continuing faithful to divine grace, however partially communicated, serve God with the being made able to love him with their whole

hearts.-Dora Greenwell. .. He is wont to carry on His hidden dealings gowns; so do the dotted surahs, cashmeres at sixty-five cents a yard (double width), and inexof heart in those with whom He vouchsafes to dwell, and a spirit of self-sacrifice which is ever ready to offer all things, however seemingly

small, to him.—Abbe Guillore.
....You little think how much the life of all your graces depends upon your ready and cordial obedience to the Spirit. When the spirit urgeth thee to secret prayer, and thou refusest obedience; when He forbids thee a known transgression, and yet thou wilt go on; when he telleth thee which is the way, and which not, and thou wilt not regard,—no wonder if heaven and thy soul be strange.—Richard Baxter.

... All the spiritual enemies, all the enemies of a man's own house, are to be destroyed by the power of the Lord Jesus Christ, working by his there by the Lord, it is to be enjoyed and abode

earth.-Isaac Penington. .Our Lord gives the answer to a difficulty continually perplexing honest Christians: "How am I to learn to love God? I want to do my duty, but I do not feel as if I loved God." Our Lord gives the answer, "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." Act for God, do and say the things that he wills; direct your thoughts and intentions Godward; and, depend ipon it, in the slow process of nature, all that be longs to you-your instincts, your intelligence. your affections, your feelings—will gradually follow along the line of your action. Act for God; you are already showing love to him, and you will learn to feel it .- Charles Gore.

Brilliants.

Conscious is man of two natures within-Here is his battle of life; This is the struggle of rightness with sin: Breath of the spirit aspiring toward heaven Earthward in sensuous strife. Centaur-like angel and brute in one frame. Dueling, wrestling in pain, Striving each power to gain

Over life's processes, over life's aim. Incense of prayer upbreathed to the skies Following storms of impetuous lust,-This is the duel, until shall arise Out of the violence, ardor and dust. Victor, the rational, spiritual man,

-Robert Woods Van Kirk. Boast not these titles of your ancestors, Brave youth; they're their possessions, none of n your own virtues, equaled have their

'T will be but fair to lean upon their fames." The harvest time is near, The year delays not long, And he who sowed with many a tear

Shall reap with many a song. Forth to his toil he goes, His seed with weeping leaves, But he shall come at early dawn. And bind his golden sheaves. -Bishop Coxe

All nature speaks the attributes of God, Vhose vast domain of matter and of mind Accords forever with his holy will. All life is an expression of his tove, All seeming death is birth to higher lif All discord is the fragment of a scale, ing death is birth to higher life. Which, had man the power to comprehend Would be replete with harmony di -Dr. Barlow

Lend me thy fillet, Love! I would no longer see; Cover mine eyelids close awhile, And make me blind like thee. Then might I pass her sunny face, And know not it was fair; Then might I hear her voice, nor guess Her starry eyes were there. Ah! banished so from stars and sun-Why need it be my fate?

If only she might deem me good And wise, and be my mate! Lend her thy fillet, Love! Let her no longer see; If there is hope for me at all, She must be blind like thee.

-Edward Rowland Sill.

Our Lady Readers will Recognize This Picture.



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The soap their mothers used to delight in printing. Dobbins' Electric is the same pure ritiele it was when it was first made and cost up to it cents a bar. If your clothes do not set as long and look as white as they used to

DOBBINS' SOAP MANUFACTURING CO. Sole Manufacturers. Philadelphia. -----

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Hotes and Queries.

THE LIBERTY BELL.-"L. M. W.": The

Philadelphia News gives some interesting particulars of the history of the Independence Bell: The order for the bell was given in 1751. The State House of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, work on which had been suspended for a number of years, was then approaching completion. The lower floors were already occupied by the Supreme Court in the chamber, while in the other assembled the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, then consisting of one body. A committee was appointed by the Freemen, with Peter Norris as chairman, and empowered to have a new bell cast for the building. The commission for the bell was in the same year awarded to Robert Charles of London, the specification being that the bell should weigh about two thousand pounds and cost £100 sterling. It was to be made by the best work-men, to be examined carefully before being shipped, and to contain, in well-shaped letters f the crowded kindnesses of God in your daily around it, the inscription: "By order of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the City of Philadelphia, 1752." An order was given from a fault—perceived, confessed and forgiven to place underneath this the fatal and prophetic—with an almost joyous sense of new energy, words from Leviticus xxv., 10: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." The reason for the selection of this text has been a subject of much conjecture, but the true reason is apparent when the full text is read. It is as follows: "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." In selecting the text the good Quakers had in memory arrival of William Penn and their forefathers more than half a century before, in who August, 1752, the bell arrived, but though in apparent good order, it was cracked by the stroke of the clapper while being tested. It could not be sent back, as the captain of the vessel who had brought it over could not take it on board. ole lives, will never fail of that one reward, the greatest which even he has to bestow, which on being opened, revealed a bell which pleased very much. But it was also found to be defective. The original bell was considered too high, and a quantity of copper was added to the composition, but too much copper was added. There were a great many witticisms on account of the second failure, and the ingenious workmen undertook to recast the bell, which they successfully did, and it was placed in condition in June 1753. On Monday, the eighth of July (not the fourth), at noon, true to its motto, it rang out the memorable message of "Liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." For fifty years the bell continued to be rung on every festival and anniversary until it eventually cracked. An ineffectual attempt was made to cause it to continue serviceable, by enlarging the cause of its dissonance and chipping the It was removed from its position in the tower to a lower story and only used on occasions of pub lie sorrow, such as the death of ex-Presidents grace in the heart. And when salvation is brought home to the heart, and wrought out the original timbers in the vestibule of the State House, and in 1873 it was suspended in a prom-We are living now the immortal life. The won der of it is that we do not wonder at it more—the nent position immediately beneath where a

LARGEST THEATRE IN THE WORLD .-Theatre-goer": The largest theatre in the world is the new Opera house in Paris. It covers nearly three acres of ground; its cubic mass is francs. The largest suspension bridge is the one between New York city and Brooklyn; the length of the main span is 1595 feet six inches; the entire length of the bridge is 5980 feet. The loguest active volcano is Popocatapetl-" smoking nountain "-thirty-five miles southwest of Puebla, Mexico; it is 17.748 feet above the sea level, and has a crater three miles in circumference, and one thousand feet deep. The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegrap six thousand feet in length, and is 1200 feet high. The largest ship in the world is the Great East-ern. She is 680 feet long, eighty-three feet broad, and fifty feet deep, being 28,627 tons burden, 18,915 gross and 13,334 net register.

AMOUNT OF PAINT REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN URFACE.-" Farmer," Groton: It is impossible to give a rule that will apply in all cases, as the the paint, the kind of wood or other material to which it is applied, the age of the surface, etc. The following is an approximate rule: Divide the number of square feet of surface by two hundred. The result will be the number of gallons of liquid paint required to give two coats; or divide by eighteen and the result will be the num ber of pounds of pure ground white lead required to give three coats.

NOTABLE BRIDGES OF THE WORLD .- " R. W. C.": The notable bridges of the world are as follows: Sublician bridge, at Rome, oldest wooden bridge; 7th century. Twice rebuilt, but ruins only remain. The bridge at Burton over the Trent; once the longest bridge in England stone bridge; commenced in 1176, completed in 1209. The Niagara Suspension bridge was built by Roebling in 1852-55. Cost \$400,000; 245 feet above water; 1268 feet long; estimated 1200 tons. The Brooklyn bridge was commenced under the direction of J. Roebling in 1870, and completed in about thirteen years; 3475 feet long, 135 high. Cost, \$15,000,-The Canti-Lever bridge, 1884, over the Niagara, steel. Length, 910 feet; weight, 3000 tons. Cost, \$222,000. Rush-street bridge, Chicago, 1884. The largest general traffic draw-bridge in the world. Will accommodate four teams abreast, and its foot passages are seven feet wide in the clear. Cost \$132,000. Cincinnati, over the Ohio River (suspension), 2220 feet long. Highbridge, Harlem (stone), 1460 feet long. Victoria bridge, at Montreal, over the St. Lawrence River (tubular), 9144 feet long. Louisville, over the Ohio River (truss), 5218 feet long. St. Louis, over the Mississippi River (steel), 2045 feet long. Cost over \$€,000.000. Trajan's over the Danube River (stone), 4770 feet long. The Bridge of the Holy Trinity, Florence, built in 1569 of marble,

-The first English settlement in South Carolina was made in 1670. A party sent out by the proprietors reached the coast at Port Royal, and then sailed north to the Ashley river, and on the en sailed north to the Ashley river, and on the first highland ab ve the mouth of the river es ablished a settlement which was afterwards called "Old Charlestown." The location was found to be a poor one, and in 1880 the settlement was moved to where Charleston now stands. The town was known as "Charlestown" until after the Revolution. The colony became prosperous through the cultivation of rice, which began in but cotton was not successfully cultivated

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Doetry. JEWELS OF THE SEA.

O, sea, within thy depths what treasures rare and bright Are hid from sight;

What wealth of radiant gems are there concealed,-By love revealed.

In tremulous unrest; What time the sun's warm splendor thee inspires With fond desires. Sombre and sad and drear thou art, when he

Departs from thee;
Dark lie the gems beneath thy waves, and lo! Thou dost mourning go. EUGENIA ELISE BLAIN.

TODAY.

Today, at least thou'rt here. I've journeyed many a year, Had for thee many a fear, And many a hope most dear

Today we greet at last, All yesterdays are past, Now, now unveil thy face. Grant me thy boon and grace

Today. I see thee same As days through which I came, Thou'lt soon be gone as they, The same returnless way.

Today, oh, that I knew What with thee now to do! Thou'rt on my hands till night; God help me use thee right. -From " Poems by Preston Gurney."

TO THE WOOD BOBIN.

The wooing air is jubilant with song, And blossoms swell As leaps the liquid melody along The dusky dell. Where Silence, late supreme, foregoes her wonted

Ah, whence, in sylvan solitudes remote, Hast learned the lore That breeds delight in every echoing note, The woodlands o'er;

As when, through slanting sun, descends the quickening shower? Thy hermitage is peopled with the dreams That gladden sleep; Here fancy dallies with delirious themes

'Mid shadows deep,
Till eyes, unused to tears, with wild emotions

We rise, alas, to find our visions ned But thine remain. Night weaves of golden harmonies the thread, And fills thy brain With joys that overflow in Love's awakening

Yet thou, from mortal influence apart, Seek'st naught of praise;

The empty plaudits of the emptier heart
Taint not thy lays;
Thy Maker's smile alone thy tuneful bosom Teach me, thou warbling eremite, to sing Thy rhapsody; Nor borne on vain ambition's vaunting wing,

But led of thee, To rise from earthly dreams to hymn Eternity. -John B. Tabb, in the New Century.

"LIGHTS OUT."

Shorn of its pride, the flagstaff rears Its head against the soft dark sky; This soldier world at peace appears As though no fiercer mood were nigh. Far off some barrack banjo thrui And then, across the night that wraps The place in gentle gloom, there comes

O passing sweet!—the sound of "Taps." Before the bugle leaves the lips Of him whose cunning waked its notes, A hundred windows know eclipse, The laughs are checked in honest throats

Yet still the horses thump their stalls, Eager for wilder times, perhaps, While round the cold and ha s halls The crickets leap, defying " Taps." The fountain throws its cooling jets The brighter for the climbing moon.

Its tinkle drowned by castanets And now and then a foud bassoon; For small marsh people are about To break the silence that enwraps. And none may put the moonlight out

For any silver song of " Taps! " Indoors, each hardy warrior flings T is pleasant news the bugle brings, soldier days are hard and long.

There's rest in small marsh sounds about, A river tide that curls and laps, And one great lamp that none puts out-That shines, tonight, in spite of "Taps!" -Jeannie Pendleton Erving, in Youth's Compan

LIFE.

A train of gay and clouded days, Dappled with joy and grief and praise, Beauty to fire us, saints to save, Escort us to a little grave.

Splendor of ended day?

Be but the door, Opening the endless way-Life evermore!
—Elizabeth Porter Gould.

.... I know not if his eyes are blue, Nor if his hair is brown or g I only know that for the right

s bitter as it is heady. His voice is ever strong and bold. A champion for the wronged and weak, Against oppression, avarice, strife. All reverently I raise my glass
And pledge my deepest toast to—life.
—Life.

Miscellaneous.

Love and a Motor Car.

Fay lived in a green-creeper-mantled, red-tiled rectory, twenty miles south of the great, fertiled rectory, twenty miles south of the great, fermenting, seething, stewing city. There was a trellis walk of roses—almost every known variety in bloom this July—and at the end a green gate opening upon a triangular patch of grass common, where geese walked in cackling single file, and a small pond was fenced in by heavily blossomed blackberry bushes. As Fay leaned over the green gate—a slender, young figure in a diaphanous white gown, her supple waist embraced by a girdle of moss green velvet, fastened with a buckle of Burmese silver work, her round, pink-flushed throat rising from a band of the same, and her silky abundance of blond hair crowned with a coquettish hat of rough green straw—she looked very like a rose herself. The henna red of raspberry juice showed upon the tips of her slender fingers as she shaded her eyes with them and looked anxiously along the white ribbon of dusty highway that led to London. diaphanous white gown, her supple waist embraced by a girdle of moss green velvet, fastened with a buckle of Burmese silver work, her round, pink-flushed throat rising from a band of the same, and her silky abundance of blond hair crowned with a coquettish hat of rough green crowned with a coquettish hat of rough green white ribbon of dusty highway that led to London. The sheltering hand was very white; the white ribbon of dusty highway that led to London. The sheltering hand was very white; the the blue eyes withdrew from the distant prospect and fixed themselves upon the gander, who walked loftliy by at that moment, obediently followed by his six or seven wives.

"You poor, stupid things!" Fay said, addressing them more in pity than in anger "Yougesee-to believe him so clever and to do every thing he tells you! Don't you see that if you broke out of line and walked separately every every broke out of line and walked separately every broke out of line and walked separately every broke out of line and walked separately every every broke of the descent increased, but see healt say but the the louse disappointed above the shelt set face. And the was then the dath of the dath of the dath of the clink of them. Breathless with the as there the looked in his set face.

And the eyes turned, for B

"You poor, stupid things!" Fay said, addressing them more in pity than in anger "You—geese—to believe him so clever and to do everything he tells you! Don't you see that if you broke out of line and walked separately every one of you would have a chance of getting some sluces? But there you go each ten getting he was and a steep bank a steep bank.

of dogcart wheels, but by the soft yet releutless whire rer of metal bedded upon resilent rubber. And as the girl realized this her sensitive lips quivered and something very like tears made the blue eyes hazy. She had expected a man with a december that by shut. I ought to have known that three lessons in motor engineering will hardly turn out an expert. How hot this seat is getting! with a dogcart; here came instead a man in a motor car, and who the man might prove to be she did not care in the least. So she turned her pretty back upon the highroad, and the cloud grew larger. Only, instead of flying past, it stopped in front of the green gate, scaring the geese out of their customary propriety into a squaking waddle and helter-skelter dive. And the handsome young fellow in the light gray tweed suit who jumped out of the motor car and watched the motor car burn. It blazed mertly tweed suit who jumped out of the motor car and Myriads of dazzling jewels quiver on thy breast stepped toward the garden gate, showing a glimpse of shining white teeth under his silky

> tend you had bought a new horse and were coming down to take me for a trial drive!" The boxes upon the ear that Fay administered to the

deceiver were very tender ones.

"I didn't say 'horse,' but 'gee,' and I am going to take you for a drive," said Clem. He took a kiss from the cheek that was so near him and went back to the machine.

"Oh, no, Mr. Rendle," Fay rose into sight above the same and the

"It pants like a hot setter," said Fay, regarding the motor with a little dislike. "One expects we are to get home." it to loll out a long red tongue every moment and

"It isn't tired," said Fay's lover, " and there's plenty of water in the tank. And I bought it be-cause all the other men at Lloyd's have motor cars, and it gets me down here quicker than a trotter." He drew out a silk duster from a pocket in the machine and fondly mopped the white powder of the highway from its shining paint.
"Oh, have you sold Prince Rupert?"cried the

girl, in a shocked tone.
"Not yet," said Clement Bathurst; "but I have spoken to a man-a fellow who underwrites for me. He wants a clever, reliable old rocking-horse for his wife to drive." 'And so you are going to sell Prince Rupert?''

"Men are extraordinarily dense," Fay thought,

Men were not altogether disappointing.

And now her lover took his seat beside her. Men were not altogether disappointing.

And now her lover took his seat beside her, turned the magic wheel, and they were in the heart of the flying cloud of dust. Hedges went by like strips of green ribbon, patterned with pleasant one, and looks and touches have an elopeasant one, and looks and t pleasant of the nyme of green ribbon, patterned with by like strips of green ribbon, patterned wheels. The wild rose and wound upon a flying wheel. The soft whirr of the rubbered wheels changed to a tired cob pulled up at the green gate; and Clement, whose right hand only had been occupied ent, whose right hand only had been occupied to the right hand only had been occupied to the right hand only had been occupied. by like strips of green ribbon, patterned with pleasant one, and looks and touches have an elodub-a-dub, and a river bridge was left behind. Villages of red-tiled cottages, with honeysuckled porches and gardens full of hollyhocks suc-Antique churches with square eeded villag towers and thatched lych gates appeared

vanished. Sometimes a vehicle drawn by a horse whizzed by, and the quadruped attached invariably became biped in homage to the motor. I hope we haven't caused many accidents, said Fay, as a sober cob, attached to a gig and driven by a red-faced old farmer, evinced the usual signs of wild dismay.

"I hope not," said Bathurst. "But don't you like this? Aren't you enjoying yourself, child?" His own handsome face was flushed with exitement, and, as he gripped the guiding wheel with sinewy, nervous hands and looked ahead, recognizing the difficulties of a corner to be negotiated, his jaw was set like cast meta

"Oh, yes, I am enjoying myself!" said Fay.
"But it seems rather a gritty form of enjoyment for hot weather, doesn't it? My mouth is full of dust, and I have a piece of gravel in one eye and a fly in the other. And,"—her voice had a dis-tinct tone of reproach,—"when we were in the dogcart, behind dear, steady old Prince Rupert, ou didn't want both hands to drive with! Bathurst, with a tender, rather conceited laugh,

reed one hand and clasped her waist. You little darling! You sweet witch!" he cried. "So that was the reason you preferred Prince Rupert, was it?" The last word came upon a little jolt of the machine. Oh! " cried Fay.

" Pet, it was nothing; only some brute or other in the road—a polecat or a weasel," said Bathurst, glancing over his shoulder at a tiny, motionless speck upon the dusty highway, which next moment had vanished from view.

"It was a cat—some poor cottage woman's pet!" cried Fay, her blue eyes blazing above crimson cheeks. "Stop the motor!" she added imperiously, "I want to get down!"

"To pick up the pieces? Silly child!" said Bathurst, with good-humored tolerance. 'Turn round, then, please," said Fay, becoming as pale as she had been scarlet. "I should like to go home to the rectory."

We are going back now, but by a different te-Spindleash and Lexsham Hill. I have looked it out upon the map, and it seems negotile! " said Bathurst "Lexsham Hill is marked 'Dangerous' for cyclists," said Fay, trying to speak coldly and politely; "but if you think it is safe for a chauf-

"It is absolutely safe for a chaffeur and a chaffeuse, not to mention a ten-horse power Fraimler," returned Bathurst, and, though his s smiled and his tone was lightly caressing, his jaw was even more firmly set and his e cold; "and so, here goes for Spindleash."

His heart was surging with passionate anger. He had counted on giving Fay a surprise, upon enjoying with her the new sensation of being antomatically whirled through those familiar scenes, upon inhaling the incense of her admira-tion, evoked by his remarkably mastery of the steering gear. And now . . . ! Disappointed steering gear. And now . . . ! Disappointed vanity and wounded love make a mixture that is

Meanwhile Fay sat beside her lover, pale and silent, folded, like a blighted rosebud, in her own sere and sad reflections. Was this the real Clement who had shown himself that afternoon this hard, masterful, contemptuous man? Where grandma?

was the tender, chivalrous lover? Gone, and in his place a stranger. She remembered Nora in "The Doll's House." She, too, had found out the feal Helmer,—though Nora had been much longer in finding out hers. She would be warned. Oh! It would hurtto part from Clem, but not so poignantly if this was the real Clem. She would war valagreen were and more precipitous, the descent more winding and more perilous withevery hundred arms he would a strange winding and more perilous withevery hundred arms he would winding and more perilous withevery hundred arms he would winding and more perilous withevery hundred arms he would winding and more perilous with every hundred arms he would with the "lement and she were flying arms he would with the "Planted what, child?" grandma asked, looking at the little girl's soiled frock.

"Cooky seeds," said Dorothy, gleefully.

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"I guess so," said grandma. Her little granddaughter asked so many questions that she often answered at random.

"Rock. Harry rind, segment and she reid." I've planted 'em up the present and she were flying grandma." She cried. "I've planted 'em up the present and she were flying grandma asked, looking at the little girl's soiled frock.

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"Planted what, child?" grandma asked, looking at the little girl's soiled frock.

"Cooky seeds," said Dorothy, gleefully.

"Bless you, child!" he muttered, with a rising lump in his throat.

And then the velocity of the descent increased, or of you would have a chance of getting some slugs? But there you go, cackle-cackling behind his gray tail feathers and letting him get the best of everything! Have you no ambition? Haven't you ever heard of a Female Sufferage Society? Haven't you—"

Fay broke off, for a cloud of dust was distantly visible upon the highway. The cloud rapidly approached, accompanied, not by a horse's regular trot and by the light crunching of dogcart wheels, but by the soft yet relentless

watched the motor car burn. It blazed merrily and created a fearful odor. As the work of glimpse of shining white teeth under his silky brown moustache as he lifted his soft gray felt hat in salutation, was, after all, the right man.

"Oh, Clem!" She had flashed around in anger as an arm touched her waist and the end of a moustache tickled her ear. "You wretch to pretend you had bought a new horse and were.

"Why consern me!" said he to the motor. "Why consern me!" said he to the motor.

"Why, consarn me!" said he to the motor,
"what be you doin' in my mangel field? And
where be the passengers—the young London
gent and Parson Lovelace's darter? A nice tale
I shall have to carry home to Windover Rectory
(if they be hypered element).

"Oh, no, Mr. Rendle," said a girlish voice, as Fay rose into sight above, "we are not burned alive, but we should be very glad to know how "You can ha' th' gig, sure!" said the farmer, cheerfully. "My place is nort but a mile from

here." Then he pointed with his whip to the now incandescent ruin, and observed to its rueful proprietor that he would be more than a penny out of pocket by that! "A hundred and eighty pounds," said Bath-

. "'Tis a lump," said the farmer, "but you may look upon it, in a way, as an insurance premium For I'll lay my home hayfield again' a railway 'lotment that you'll never set foot on one o' those consarned engines—he waved his whip toward the now smouldering motor car—" while you draws the breath of life." " I'll never buy another," said Bathurst, " and,

as for traveling in one, my appetite for that kind of locomotion is blunted for the present. Come, "Women are wonderfully puzzling!" thought
Clement Bathurst, as Fay's long eyelashes
trembled, bright with tears. "Why should she
mind my selling Rupert?"

Fay, let me help you down this bank."
"Will you come on to th' farm?" inquired its
proprietor, beaming with approval as the handsome couple reached the road. "Not to have a proprietor, beaming with approval as the hand-some couple reached the road. "Not to have a glass o' wine after your scare? No? Well, please

"Men are extraordinarily dense," ray thought,
"and forgetful! He was driving Prince Rupert
the very first day he came to take me out. And
how many times since? . . . But men are so
different from women!"
And, having arrived at this astonishing physiological discovery, Fay let herself be helped into

darkness she lifted her face to his.

"One question, Clem, before we go in! Have you quite settled about selling Prince Rupert? " My sweet, I wouldn't barter him for a gold mine if you are against it!" was the con ably ready answer. Then, as the rectory man-of all-jobs led the weary cob to the stables, the green gate shut with a sound like a kiss, and the lovers vanished in the shadow of the rose-trelwalk that led to the shining porch of hon -Clo Graves, in the Sketch.

Poutb's Department.

LAST SONNETS OF AN OFFICE BOY It's over now; the blow has fell at last; It seems as though the sun can't shin

And nothing looks the way it did before The glad thoughts that I used to think are past! Her desk's shut up today, the lid's locked fast; The keys where she typewrote are still; her chair

Looks sad and lonesome standin' empty there I'd like to let the tears come if I dast. This mornin' when the boss came in he found A letter that he'd got from her, and so He read it over twice and turned around

And said: "The little fool's got married!" Oh! t seemed as if I'd sink down through the ground, And never peep no more-I didn't, though The chap's a beau we didn't know she had, He come from out of town somewhere, they say

I hope he's awfully homely and that they Will fight like cats and dogs and both be sad! But still there's one thing makes me kind of glad The long-legged clerk must stay and work

away, And, though he keeps pretendin' to be gay, It's plain enough to see he's feelin' bad. I wish when I'm a man and rich and proud

She'd see me tall and handsome then and be Blamed sorry that she didn't wait for me, And that she'd hear the people cheerin' loud When I went past, and down there in the crowd I'd see her lookin' at me sorrowf'ly.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

How the Seed Cakes Grew.

From the moment that Dorothy arrived at randpa Crosby's she began to ask questions. everything was new to her. She followed grandpa into the orchard, across e field, and down to the vegetable garden, ques

tioning every step of the way.
"What do you frow all those things away for?" she asked one morning as grandpa was scattering something over the ground. "Grandpa's planting seed," he said, " so that

lots of good things will grow for you to eat."
"What kind of things?" asked Dorothy.
"Oh, peas and beans and melons," grandpa On the dinner-table that noon there was a plate of seed-cookies; and, as Dorothy was eating one, she asked,—
"What I bite my tooth on in this cooky,

think so too, don't you?-Carrie A. Griffin, in the

How the Bear Lost His Tall. An old fox saw an Indian with a sled-load of fish. The fox wanted a fish, but was afraid of the man. How could he get a fish without letting the Indian know? At last he thought of a plan. He laid hunself cown by the sled road, and made the Indian believe that he was dead.

The Indian wanted the fox's skin, but did not have time to take it. Hs threw the old fox on the sled with the fish, and pulled the big load toward his wigwam. While the Indian was hard at work pulling, the old fox pushed off two or three good fish and then rolled off himself. In a minute he

was out of sight with the fish.

The fox met a wolf, who asked him, "where did you get the fish?" The fox did not like the wolf, but told him the

trick he had played on the Indian.
"It is easy. Go and do it," said the fox. The stupid wolf ran away, and, after seeing the Indian, lay down, and waited as the fox had told him. The Indian found him, but he was not to be fooled twice by the same trick. He pounded the old wolf with the stout stick he

used for a cane. The wolf jumped up very sore, and ran away to find the fox. He did not find A bear saw the fox eating the fish while the wolf was gone.
"Where did your fish come from?" asked the

bear. " Follow that road down to the river, and you will find a fishing-place. Put that long bushy tail of yours into the water Wait until the fish bite it, then snatch them out."

bite it, then snatch them out."

The bear ran down to the river, and did just as the fox had told him, but the fishing-place froze over while the bear waited for the fish to bite.

The bear did not know this, for his back was turned to the water. It was a very cold day, and the bear thought he would walk and get warm. He tried to get up, and his tail broke off short

The bear ran so fast that he found the fox, and he wanted to fight him.
"I have done nothing," said the fox. "It is all because you are so slow."

The bear never had a long tail after that time.

The fox never lost his fine one.—Wigwam Stories, by M. C. Judd.

Honest Little Dick.

In all my life I never saw so honest a little cat as our Dick. He not only never stole himself, but he would not allow any other cat to steal if he could help it. The dear little fellow, however, was strongly tempted once, and came very

near to losing his good name.

One day the cook carried out a pail of nice little frost-fish, and set it down in the yard. Dick was there. Dick always was nearby when there were good things to eat. The cook went back into the house, and Dick sat down to wait for her return; and two of his especial friends were at the window upstairs, looking down to see what "honest little Dick" would do!

The cook was a long time coming back to dress the fish; and all the while Dick kept watch,—now Her momentary feeling of vexation passed as her lover shook out the light knee apron and carefully folded it over the diaphanous gown.

Men were not altogether disappointing.

miss."

He touched his white hat to Fay, and nodded to Clement. "I'll have them cushions took care on against you sends for 'em." And he stumped away round the corner, whistling to his dog.

the fish; and all the white Dick kept watch,—now the pail, now on the kitchen door. At last he went somewhat nearer to the pail, then nearer. Ah! frost-fish smell so good. Dick's little nose almost touched them! And then he sat down and cried at the top of his voice for

fore paws on the edge of the pail. Then he the door did not open. So slowly, softly, a paw reached down into the pall. But, before it had gone as far down as the fish, it came back with a jerk empty; and its owner ran around the corne of the house where he would not see or sme e nice frost-fish any more. He did not want o be a thief; and we believe that the little fellow ever came so near it again.-Little Folks.

A Little Fellow and a Big Fellow. There were thirty-six plump mu and Bobbie planted them very carefully, tucking

ine in each one of the four mounds of earth his fat hands had heaped, smoothed and patted " My garden's to be all melons this year. I'll have enough to eat, and lots to sell," he called

out proudly to Harry Wood. Now Bobbie and Harry were great friends, though the former was only five years old and recently out of kilts, while the latter wore a stand ip collar, a butterfly necktie, and was even think

ng about "putting on long trousers." Harry's tone, though patronizing, was kind, as he inquired, "So you really think, sonny, that you'll have a big crop of melons?" "Of course!" And Bobbie's voice was full of

pride. "I mean to take awfully good care of the And indeed as the weeks went by Bobbie did tend his melons most faithfully, and in spite of many discouragements. For in two of the brown ids the seeds failed to appear; whether the

had been planted too deep, or whether they had been nibbled by some wandering worm, nobody could tell. However, the other two mounds soon bristled with luxuriant green plants. These, under Uncle Jed's advice, Bobbie thinned out carefully,

t watered. Then, alas! one night when the little boy was sound asleep (dreaming of luscious melons), an evil-minded cutworm sawed away in the moonlight, and, when morning came half the plants lay wilting and dying. Bobbie would have cried over them, but then, salt water wasn't good for plants (only aspara-gus, Uncle Jed said); and so, instead, he did his

best to save the rest of his plants. Soot from the kitchen stove-pipe, tobacco from another pipe (the hired man's), routed the wicked cutworms. Then a warm rain, followed by sunshiny days, made the melons grow as fast as "Mr. Finney's turnip behind the barn." They got ahead of weeds, bugs and worms, and began to put forth pert little runners dotted with yellow blossoms.

Then, one woful day, Mrs. O'Brien's cow got out of the pasture and wandered about until she reached the Barker garden, and, on her way to reach the dozen rows of young corn, what must she do but place her feet right on his last hill of

melons, smashing every trailing vine but one!
And this time Bobbie cried. And Harry Wood, ho came over to see the extent of the tried to whistle cheerily, as he said, "Well, the old bossie didn't tread on your very best vine. See, you have one left,—and my stars, if there isn't a melon on it as large as my biggest agate Now Bobbie hadn't noticed this, and he was so

lelighted that he quite forgot his tears. The one lonely melon grew rapidly until it began to look very well. Then one day—it was when Bobble and the rest of the Barkers went to the county fair—the young Plymouth Rock rooster squeezed himself through the chicken-

and then,—and then!

The Barkers came home from the county fair, and Bobbie went out to his "garden." There had been melons at the fair, and the sight of them had filled him with fresh affection for his own solitary treasure. He bent over the brown mound, parted the green leaves, and—oh, wonder of wonders!

of wonders!

"Ma! ma!" Bobbie shouted. "Do come here.
Why, my melon has grown lots just while I've
been gone! And it's so ripe that's its loosened
itself from the stem. Oh-ee! it's perfectly

lovely! The Plymouth Rock stuck his red comb through the chicken-yard fence, and crowed derisively; but Bobbie didn't notice him.

And Harry Wood was chuckling to himself across the street, as he said: "That quarter, I was saving toward my new air gun 1s gone, but I don't care. The joke was worth twenty-five cents. And, anyhow, a big fellow kind of ought to look out for a little fellow."—Mary E. Q. Brush, in Sunday School Times. in Sunday School Times.

Historical.

—Bancroft, the historian, divides the population of the various colonies in 1754 as follows:

New England, 436,000; Middle Cotonies, 389,000; and Southern colonies, 600,000 (222,000 being slaves), making a total of 1,425,000.

—The establishment of King's College, now Columbia, in New York city, in 1754, increased the number of colleges in this country to six; Harvard, in Massachusetts, founded in 1638; Williams and Mary in Virginia, in 1692; Yale, in Connecticut in 1700, the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) in 1746; the University of Pennsylvania in 1749; and King's, now Columbia, in New York, in 1754.

—The territory of Maryland, asit was granted

sylvania in 1749; and King's, now Columbia, in New York, in 1754.

— The territory of Maryland, as it was granted to Lord Baltimore, included also the present State of Delaware and the southern part of Penn-ylvania. When Pennsylvania was granted to Penn, in 1681, a long dispute followed between Penn and Lord Baltimore as to the boundary be-

Charles II., to eight proprietors. It included the territory now in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, westward to the Pacific Ocean. The French at Port Royal had called the country Carolina as hundred was a called the country Carolina, a hundred years before, in honor of their king, Charles IX., and the English retained the name in honor of their king, Charles II. The country had remained uninhabited since the failure of the French colony, except that a few Virginians had pushed down the coast and settled the northern shore of Albemarle Sound.

Curious facts.

---One of the fire-department horses in Baltimore is extremely fond of Limburgher che

more is extremely fond of Limburgher cheese and eats it with evident relish.

—A white badger, which is almost as great a rarity as a white blackbird, was killed recently by the Axe Vale (England) badger hounds.

—Connecticut pays a bounty of \$1 for each fox killed within its borders. Last year the payments on this account amounted to \$1272.

—The total number of farms in Alabama is given at 223 220 of which 199 137 are operated by given at 223,220, of which 129,137 are operated by white farmers and 94,083 by colored farmers.

—Sweden's last census records the lowest death rate yet attained by a civilized nation. Dur-

ing the last ten years it only averaged 16.49 per —According to Dr. Flugge, air will go through the walls of a closed room at a rate depending on difference of temperature between the inside and

-Instead of being a modern notion, the plan of preventing destructive storms by exploding bombs among the clouds was suggested nearly one hundred years ago by Prof. Parrot of Riga, in -Salem, N. J., was recently rid of a cater-

pillar plague by National guardsmen. The con-cussion of their rifles when discharged caused the caterpillars to loose their hold on the trees. Then have were award in hey were swept up. elties rank in the order following: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleve-

-In Russla no meetings of private citizens for any purpose are permitted; the privilege of holding meetings is granted only to chartered corporation or associations. All crowds, except in places of amusement or worship, are dispersed by the police. No premises can be hired for the purpose of holding a meeting without a permit

from the police. ——Salt has a peculiar affinity for water, and as it cannot easily unite with that substance when the latter is in the form of ice or snow, it tends to melt the ice in order to satisfy its craving for drink. The temperature at which fresh-water ice melts is higher than that at which salt water freezes. Otherwise liquefaction would not take place when salt and ice are mixed.

- Every head of clover consists of about sixty flower tubes, each of which contains an infinite imal quantity of sugar. Bees will often visit a hundred different heads of clover before retiring to the hive, and in order to obtain the sugar nece sary for a load must therefore thrust their tongues into about six thousand different Sometimes a bee will draw the sugar from 120,000 different flowers in the course of a single day

Popular Science.

-Garlie juice, inhaled under certain con

pressure. -The latest development of screw propellers is due to Mr. C. A. Parsons. The blades are given reduced pitch toward their tips, small vanes being also provided on the propeller-cone, and the effect is to admit of high speed without cavitation, and to give a greater mean thrust than s possible with blades of constant or increasin pitch.

- A British engineer's new device for steer ing twin-screw steamships consists of a special throttle valve attached to each set of engines n to put forth the valves being connected to a tiller by bell valves being connected to a tiller by bell cranks and linkwork. When the tiller is moved either way from its central position, one throttle valve reduces the steam of its set of engines diminishing the speed of its serew to a degree varying with that of the turning of the tiller.

—It has been long known that the colors of butterflies are influenced by temperature. Experience during the last ten years has given Dr. E. Fischer some startling results, and have shown not only that cold seasons may produce new butterflies from the old, but that abnormal heat may yield the same varieties, the changes b due to retarded development. Extreme cold moreover, brings out other variations that may cold. appear also in extreme heat. He suggests tha appear also in extreme near. He suggests that these varieties of extreme temperatures may become permanent at a future stage in the earth's evolution, although Standfuss contends that they never were and never will be anything but singu-

Grandma laughed. "Maybe it's a caraway seed," she said.

' Is that what makes 'em grow?" asked Dorothy.

"I guess so," said grandma. Her little grand-daughter asked so many questions that she often answered at random.

Dorothy ate five cookies, and no one noticed that she picked out the seeds and laid them beside her plate. An hour later she came into the house with a silver fork in one hand and grandma's fritter turner in the other.

"Oh, grandma!" she cried, "I've planted 'em just like grandpa did. How soon will they grow?"

"Planted what, child?" grandma asked, looking at the little girl's soiled frock.

"Cooky seeds," said Dorothy, gleefully.

"He Barkers came home from the county fair, and Robbie wast on to have greated at it!

Tap, tap! went his yellow besk, until he broke right into the juley, salmon-pink heart.

It was Harry Wood who saw him, and drove him back into the hen-yard. But most of the melon rode away in the stomach of the Plymouth

Rock.

Harry looked down mournfully at the bits of rind, scattered seeds and pulp remaining on the melon hill. Then he gathered up the mess, and threw it among the burdocks on the other side of the garden fepce. After which his long legs carried him down to the Italian's fruit store; and when he came out again, he bore a bulging paper bag. Hurrying up street, he reached the Barker sale melon-patch, and then,—and then!

The Barkers came home from the county fair, and Robbie wast out to he "garden." There

Home Uressmaking Hints by May Manton.



235 Misses Norfolk Coat, 12 to 16 yrs.

22 to 30 waist.

Woman's Closed Drawers. 4238.

inches wide and 2 yards of beading to trim as illu trated.

Misses' Norfolk Cont. 4235.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is 21 yards 44 inches wide or 21 yards 52 inches wide.



\$234 Girls Costume,

Plaited Dress, 2 4 and 6 years Girl's Costume. 4234. The waist is made over a fitted lining, on to which the yoke is faced, and over which the waist is arranged. The deep "Gibson" platts extend over the shoulders and conceal the arms-eye seams, thereby giving the fashionable long shoulder line. The skirt has circular front and sides and is laid in box platts

Child's Box-Plaited Dress. 4236. The dress is simply cut and includes fronts and y were swept up.

—In respect to park area the chief American les rank in the order following: New York,

In respect to park area the chief American les rank in the order following: New York,

Inverted plaits are laid at the side seams that give becoming fullness to the skirt. The sleeves are land, San Francisco, Baltimore, Pittsburg, New In bishop style with straight cuff bands, and at the neck is a simple broad Eton collar. The belt as shown



4207 Draped Blouse

4239 Blouse Waist, 32 to 40 bust. Woman's Blouse Waist. 4239.

To be Made with or without the Collar. The foundation lining fits snugly and closes at the centre front. On to it is faced the yoke that hooks into place at the left shoulder, and over it is arranged the waist. Front and backs both are tucked, and the

The foundation lining fits snugly and sn laid in deep tucks that give the becoming outline, while a series of small plaits under the front box plaits widen toward the waist and are draped with

HOME DRESSMAKING.

any pattern illustrated on this page, send 10 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled rooster squeezed himself through the chicken—Surra, an animal disease of the Philippines, yard palings; and what else must he do but stalk is pointed out by Dr. C. W. Stiles as a matter of MAN, Boston, Mass.

The pattern, 4238, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measur

Peun and Lord Baltimore as to the boundary between their grants. It was settled in 1763, and the boundary line was run as at present. This was called "Mason's and Dixon's Line "from the names of the surveyors who marked it, and was long considered the boundary between the northern and Southern States.

—Carolina was grant d in 1663 and 1665, by Charles II., to eight proprietors. It included the passes under the plaits and is held at the centre front by a harness buckle.

The pattern, 4235. Is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.



at the centre-back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 4 yards 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 32 inches wide, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yards 27 inches wide for yoke, collar and cuffs.

The pattern, 4234, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

is of the material, but one of leather can be subst tuted when preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 4 yards 27 inches wide, 32 yards 32 inches wide or 22 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, 4236, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4



Waist, 32 to 38 bust.

—Garlic juice, inhaled under certain conditions, is the remedy with which Dr. W. C. Uinchin of Kells, Ireland, claims to have cured advanced tuberculosis.

—The oxy-acetylene blowpipe of M. Fouche, easily melting most metals, burns a mixture of one part of acetylene to 1.8 of oxygen. Explosion in the blowpipe is prevented by moderate parts of acetylene to 1.8 of oxygen. Explosion in the blowpipe is prevented by moderate with labor effect, and is a trached to the position is plaited with labor effect, and is a stached to the letter. with jabot effect, and is attached to the belt tha crosses in front. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 44 yards 21 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches wide or 24 yards 44 inches wide, with 4 yard of all-over lace for collars, yoke and cuffs. The pattern, 4239, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

Woman's Draped Blouse With Stole Effect. 4287.

fan effect. The wide collar, shaped in points, droops artistically over the shoulders, and at the neck is one of the new pointed stocks, that, with the trimming, gives the fashionable stole effect. The sleeves are full, tucked at their upper portions but left free below the elbows and are gathered into pointed cuffs. At the waist is a beit finished in postillion style in the styl below the elbows and are gathered into pointed cuffs.

At the waist is a belt finished in postillion style. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5 yards 21 inches wide, 44 yards 27 inches wide, The pattern. 4227, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36 and 38 inch bust measure.

SPECIAL PATTERNS-For a catalogue of

The Horse.

The Worcester Meeting.

Worcester Driving Park Company had three days of horse racing without pool selling at Greendale track last week, and, as expected, it proved an expensive experiment. The meeting ate into the profits of former race meets to the extent of \$1500, but even so the Driving Park Company will quit the season ahead of the game

There was talk at first that the meeting w be abandoned, excepting the three \$800 stake races which formed a part of the programme, and that these stakes would be raced off in a single afternoon. Rather than disappoint the horsemen who were already on the with their horses, the directors voted to race off every class that had filled, even though at a loss to the company. The average attendance hardly exceeded four hundred, and although good time was made in all the races, straight heats were the rule, each of the events being won in one, two, three order with the exception

of the 2.35 pacing stake.
State Detective Peleg F. Murray of Worcestel was on the grounds, representing the State police, but there was no occasion for his services. The pool room under the grandstand was shut up tighter than the proverbial drum, and not a public bet of any kind was recorded. A. H. Merrill started the borses and associated with H. Merrill started the horses, and associated with him in the stand were Mr. Bingham of Hartford and Scott Locke of Manchester, N. H., as judges. The track was in good condition or Tuesday and Wednesday, but was very heavy Thursday afternoon for the free-for-allers, which alone prevented a reduction of the present track record of 2.11½, held by Terrell S. and made three

years ago.

The feature of the first day's racing was the stake for 2 24 class trotters, for which six horses appeared for the word. Chester W. Lasell's royally bred Melton, a winner at Dover the week ore, and Walter R. Cox's Alcantara stalli before, and Walter R. Cox's Alcandara Station Midnight were expected to make the battle for first money, but both were beaten for top position in the summary by John Riley's game gelding Ralph Wick. It was the first time Wick had been started this season over a time Wick had been stated the states that half-mile track, but he made the turns right handly, and really had no difficulty in getting the mc.ney. Melton drew the pole for the opening heat, but a break at the first turn cost Melton the pole. Ralph Wick moved into the lead, and at no stage of the race was he headed. Melton was unsteady all through the first mile, as was Midnight during the first half. Cox got the stallion to going steadily at the three-quarters pole and set sail after Ralph Wick, who was four lengths to the good. In a drive down the stretch Ralph Wick kept ahead of the black stall-

ion, and won by a length in 2.181.

For the second heat of this race Midnigh broke going away, allowing Ralph Wick and Melton to race on ahead to the quarter pole, when Sayles came up with Almont King and replaced Melton for second place. Midnight was last horse at the quarter pole. At the half Melton and Midnight were contending every foot of the way for third place. Midnight went to another break on the back side, and there was also a ripple in Melton's gait, but only for a mement. Meanwhile Ralph Wick was racing around a length ahead of the chestnut son of May King and finished in the same order in 2.194.

Only one more heat was required for the race Almont King acted badly in scoring, and when Merrill finally sent them away Almont King was lengths behind on a run, and was eventually dis-tanced, retusing to strike a trot until he was tanced, retusing to strike a total that whe hopelessly out. During the first half of the mile Melton forced the clip for Ralph Wick, when Midnight came up and replaced Melton as the contending horse. Cox got out every fraction of speed his stallion possessed, but Ralph Wick was right on edge and refused to be downed, although Cox had the satisfaction of driving the winner out in 2.153, within a fraction of a second of the

chestnut gelding Frank M., by Strong Boy Frank M. won at Dover, N. H., the week before and the comparatively cheap field behind him gave no difficulty. Frank M. showed in front in the last quarter of the first mile, and after that did not relinquish the pole. Brewster was the contending factor most of the time with Victor but the gelding fell back in the stretch each time and was beaten out twice by The Goat and once

The 2.17 class pace was almost equally easy for F. W. Putnam's chestnut mare Airline. Like Fran' M., Airline had taken a fast mark at Dover, and the few in the field that might have made a try for first didn't dare to take a chance of reducing their records. Before the third heat driver Williams, owner of Lady Sleigh, a mare for which he paid \$100 in Indiana last spring, was taken from behind the mare, and Lady Sleigh was turned over to John Riley. The change would probably have worked a difference in the outcome of the race had it not been that Lacy Sleigh made a break at the first quarter. Joseph Middleby's chestnut gelding Bob was very rank, and was distanced in the second heat, the hopples breaking. Later in the afternoon he was worked out a mile in full view of the grandstand, and was timed by one hundred watches in better than 2.11. The summaries of the opening SUMMARIES.

5 C 31	DIAMES.			a true near	1.104	1.401	
Worcester, Mas pace. Purse, \$300.	s, Sept. 10	6, 1902—2.17	class,	Second heat351 Third heat351	1.10§ 1.11	1.464 1.464	
				Same day-2.27 class,	trot Da	200 A200	
Arline, ch m, by Cubs	Putnam)	1 1 1				
Lady Sleigh, b m (W	Illiams)		2 2 2	Navidad, br g, by Sable			
Annie M., blk m (Do					and Smit	th)2	ž.
San Telmo, br g (Gill	ies)		4 4 5	Susie S., br m (Doble).			3
Borealight, ch m (Cor	()		6 5 4	Florence C., blk m (Brey	vster)		4
Hot Stuff, b m (Kings	sley)		5 6 6	Tr.	IME.		
Bob, ch g (Lundy)			7 dis		ME.		
				1	2	4	
	TIME.			First heat354	1.10%	1.47	
1	1	1	Mile	Second heat35	1.11	1.47	
First heat334	1.07	1.41	2.16	Third heat35	1.111	1.471	-
Second heat33	1.071	1.41	2.16		-	•	
Third heat334	1.07	1.411	2.16	The week's racing w			
Same day-2.24 clas	-	-	00.	Thursday afternoon wit			
Ralph Wick, br g, b				2.35 pacing stake. The l			
(Riley)				deal of local interest, ow	ing to th	e presence	i
Midnight, blk h (Cox)			4 2	of the Alcander mare He			
Melton, br h (Lasell)			9 9				
Princess Eblo, b m (C	lilliog)		5 4	by R. C. Taylor, Word			
				estate man. Hetty Greek	a had a n	nost formi	d:
Almont King, ch g				opponent, however, in	AFR	ichardson'	a
Tony Baker, br g (He			ours				
	TIME.			gelding Peeler Patron.			
4	<u> </u>	2	Mile	taking the lead at the			
First heat34	1.10	1.45	2.181	throughout the mile. T			
Second heat35	1.094	1.441	2.19	and tuck, and in a great	drive d	own the	he
Third heat35	1.02	1.41	2.15	stretch Peeler Patron re			
							-

Frank M., ch g, by Strong Boy (Cox)...
The Goat, b g (Richardson).
Redondale, br g (Doble).
Victor, ch g (Brewster).
Bobbie R., ch g (Gillies). TIME. First heat $....35\frac{1}{9}$ Second heat ...36Third heat $...34\frac{1}{2}$ 1.10} 1.11 1.09} $1.45\frac{1}{2}$ 1.46 1.45The race the second day came in the 2.40 class trotting stake, in which the Oakhurst Farm geld ing Dick Berry won the first race of his caree taking first money in straight heats and in in

Same day-2.26 class, pace. Purse, \$300.

pressive fashion. Dick Berry was a better gelding than at any time since Mr. Lasell brough him from the West, and he did not have to ste faster than 2.201 to win. His record is 2.14 made at Poughkeepsie track last August. Berr drew the pole and did not relinquish inside po sition at any time during the three heats. The chestnut mare Mary Rachel and Bob Proctor's Nanita fought out second money. Both mares were inclined to be unsteady. In the third and deciding heat of this race Mary Rachael was leading Nanita fifty yards from the wire when she made another of her periodical breaks, and before Timothy could right her, Nanita had passed the daughter of Simmons, and so had

Frank Slavin of Providence brought up an easy race winner in the 2.27 class, trot, in the big four-year-old Sable Wilkes colt Navidad, that went a year-on sale winkes colt Navidad, that went a good race in one of the trotting classes at the Narragansett Grand Circuit meeting. Navidad was bred by the Hon. F. C. Sayles at the Mariposa Stock Farm, and was sold at auction in New York last winter for \$750. He drew the pole, and didn't have to half exert himself to win. The first mile made in 21% stands as his record. first mile, made in 2.213, stands as his record to date, but he is a sure 2.15 trotter as soon as he strikes a mile ring. The roan horse Fuego, by Bingen, was second each heat, but at no time had the speed to challenge the winner.

money won.

The 2.20 class pace proved a Worcester event, being won by the local mare Bella, by Young



WINNER OF THE CHARTER OAK \$10,000 STAKE, HARTFORD.

Cox had better luck in the 2.26 class pace, in which he landed a straight-heat winner in the which he landed a straight-heat winner in the all the season, and she certainly went a good race taking a record of 2.18½ in the second heat. She is a mare that needs a world of driving, and Brewster was obliged to team her from wire to wire each heat. Spofford, another Worcester trainer, had the contending horse in Joe D. Joe showed in front at the half-mile pole in the sec. ond mile, but Bella went at him gamely down the backstretch the second time around, and finally succeeded in beating him out. Dr. F. H. Kendrick won third money with the gray geldin

	Earl F.		- 0
	SUMMARIES.		
	Worcester, Mass., Sept. 17, 1902-2.20	cla	99
1	pace. Purse, \$300.		33,
1	Bella, b m, by Young Jim (Brewster)1	1	1
	Joe D., b g (Spofford)	9	2
	Earl F., gr g (Taylor)	3	4
	Fannie B., rn m (Gillies)5	4	3
	Mary Crittenden, b m (Maxim)4	5	5
	TIME.	0	U
	TIME.		
	4. 4.	M	
	First heat35} 1.10 1.453	2.2	
	Second neat341 1.084 1.44	2.1	
	Third heat34 1.09 1.45	2.1	94
	Same day-2.40 trotting stake. Purse, \$800		
	Dick Berry, b g, by Anderson Wilkes (Lasell)	1	1
	Nanita, b m (Proctor)2	3	2
	Mary Rachael, ch m (Timothy)3	2	3
	Lilly of the Valley, blk m (Richardson) 4	4	4
	Lassie, b m (Kingsley)di	9	-
	TIME.		
	1 1 1	Mil	
	First heat	2.2	13
	First heat 354 1.104 1.463 Second heat 354 1.104 1.464	2.2	
	Third heat35½ 1.11 1.46¾	2.2	11
	Same day-2.27 class, trot. Purse, \$300.		•
	Daine day -2.21 class, tiot. I disc, \$300.		

 $2.21\frac{3}{2}$ $2.23\frac{1}{2}$ $2.23\frac{3}{2}$ 1.10½ 1.11 1.11½ The week's racing was brought to a close Thursday afternoon with the free-for-all and the 2.35 pacing stake. The latter race created a great deal of local interest, owing to the presence in it rather handily with Burlington Boy, step-of the Alcander mare Hetty Green (2.114), owned ping the second heat in 2.184. by R. C. Taylor, Worcester's millionaire real estate man. Hetty Green had a most formidable opponent, however, in A. E. Richardson's bay selding Peeler Patron. Hetty won the first heat aking the lead at the start and keeping it broughout the mile. The second heat was nip and tuck, and in a great drive down the hor stretch Peeler Patron reached the wire first by a scant nose. After that Peeler Patron had things his own way, Hetty tiring badly in the heavy

In the free-for-all Frank Yokum surprised the race-goers by winning first over a fast field.

Dumont W. and Annadrosis were picked to be the dangerous horses, but they were not able to outfoot the speedy Yokum

**	I am the second			
4	SUMMARIES.			
	Worcester, Mass., Sept. 18, 1902-2.3 pacing stake. Purse, \$800.	5	clas	38
8	Peeler Patron, b g. by Patron (Richard-			
	son)2	1	1	
	Hetty Green, b m (Cox)1	2	2	
1-	Chum Boy, ch g (Gillies)3	3	3	1
-	Lanter, blk m (Palmer)	4	4	1
t	Aley M., ch m (Holmes)4	5	dis	,
p	TIME.			
p l,	1 1 1		Mi	le
y.	First heat341 1.08 1.411		2.1	S.
-	Second heat34 1.081 1.411		2.1	
e	Third heat33 1.064 1.404		2.1	
0	Fourth heat34 1.10 1.45		2.1	

Same day-Free-for-all. Purse, \$300.

Frank Yokum, br g, by Parker (Doble). Dumont W., b g (Ernst).....



The safest. Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all linaments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish Rvery bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists. or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

Carmine, b g (Kervick Elmer D., b g (O'Brien)		.5 4 6
1	TIME.		
1	· A	3	Mile
First heat331	1.07	1.411	2.16
Second heat33	1.07	1.40	2.134
Third heat32}	1.05	1.39}	2.13
Same day-Match ra	ce. Purs	e, \$100.	
Hamilton Boy, b g, unt Sly Wilkes, gr g (John	raced (N	elson)	1 1 1 2 2 ds
Time, 2.4	13, 2.41, 2.	371.	
	Т	HE ROAD	MAN.

Gentlemen's Driving Club Matinee.

There were seven races on the card at the regular weekly matinee of the Gentlemen's
Driving Club of Roston at Readville, Mass Driving Club of Boston at Readville, Mass., last Wednesday. The races were started siead of from the clubhouse, as heretofore.

Mr. David Whittemore had little trouble management was indicated in several depart-

in winning the first event. The second event was split up, Armilla winning the first heat, but she was a little unsteady the next two, which went to the gray mare Nellie Boca, driven by Mr. Peter B. Whitewood had easy picking in the third

event and won in straight heats. Charley King won the first heat of the fourth event rather easily in 2.42, but was beaten the next two by Pilot Wilkes, who is of rather sluggish disposition, and requires considerable driving at times. The fifth event was one of the best races

seen at any of the matinees, and was won by Mr. John Shepard's black gelding Altro L. Silver Glow, fresh from his victory at Dover, was a starter, but he was a trifle off. Young Mr. Aldrich won the sixth event

The pacers had a hot time of it in the seventh event, the first heat going to Kentucky Star by a nose in 2.121. The second was captured by Early Bird Jr. in 2.134. At this stage of the game darkness called a halt, and each was given a blue the drivers required a warming, after which the SUMMARIES

Rendville, Mass., Sept. 17, 1902-Event No. Mayzetta, rn m, by May King (Mr. D. Whittedolah, ch g (Mr. B. Pope) Jonnie Sid, br m (Mr. A. C. Aldrich) Time, 2.301, 2.281.

Event No. 2, trot. Nellie Boca, gr m, by Clay King (Mr. Peter B. Bradley) 1 2 1 Armilla, blk m, by Wilkes Boy (Mr. W. B. Farmer) 1 2 Suste K., b m (Mr. C. H. Belledeu) 5 3 Ivy Vine, b m (Mr. D. Whittemore) 3 4 Keryx, b g (Dr. S. H. Blodgett) 4 5 Time, 2.24, 2.23\\ 2.24\\ 2.23\\ 2.24\\ 2.24\\ 2.23\\ 2.24 Event No. 3, trot.

Whitewood, gr g, by Woodlark (Mr. John Shepard. Cimbertake, b g (Mr. George A. Thayer).... Sen Wilkes, blk g (Mr. G. A. Graves)..... Time, 2.16‡, 2.16‡. Event No. 4, trot. Pilot Wilkes, blk g, by Wilkes (Mr. C. W.

Time, 2.42, 2.37\frac{1}{2}, 2.37\frac{1}{2}. Event No. 5, trot. Altro, blk g, by Alcantarus (Mr. John Shep-ard)
Silver Glow, b g (Mr. Charles Sanders)
Temple Wilkes, b g (Mr. John O'Connor)
Miss Duke, b m (Mr. W. B. Farmer)

Time, 2.141, 2.151. Event No. 6, trot. Burlington Boy, ch g, by Alcander (Mr. A. C. Aldrich)
Lottle Fallis, b m (Mr. A. H. Alley)
Dominant, b g (Mr. W. B. Farmer)
Jock Bowen, br g (Mr. W. D. Hunt)
Time, 2.19‡, 2.18‡.

New Haven (Ct.) Notes.

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the New Milford Agricultural Society was held on grounds owned by the association, called Conetia Park, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of this month. It was a fair that the members may be proud of. for the reason that, in consequence of fine weather, the exhibits and attendance were large, the horse races were satisfactory, and, as far as known, the fair was free from objectionable features. If the ordinary swindling games were present the writer did not see them. Evidently many men with objectionable games are tolerated at other fairs, but were not allowed at New Mil-

The exhibition hall, other buildings and several

tents were filled with exhibits and the crowd in men and others that constitute an attractive part of any fair. Without some of these attractions ments at Conetia Park. An incident that illustrates the generosity of the New Milford members was related to me after the close of the exhibition. A gentleman recently stated that he had an exclusive privilege at the New Milford Fair of last year, which proved to be a very unfortunate investment for him. His financial loss was a hig one. This year the management gave him the same privilege without any charge. Such generosity is quite sure to prove beneficial to the society. The officers of the association are: J Leroy Buck, president; Noble Bennitt, vice president dent; J. Edwin Hungerford, secretary; Edward J. Emmons, treasurer. Hubert Thomas is one of the prominent members who was very busy dur ing the recent show. The success of the fair is partly accounted for by the harmonious work of

At an early hour the horse races were started before an appreciative audience in the grandstan that contained many women. Attractive ladies and fine, healthy-looking girls, many of them in expensive attire, were numerous at the fair.

The judges were Edward Taylor, J. M. Benjamin and E. O. Marsh. The time was taken by N. S. Thomas and J. H. Cochrane. F. L. Newton, who represents the Horse Breeder in New Haven, officiated as starter, and managed to get the fields away without tire somes coring. With eleven starters in the first race came right for the word and the race co

	rarticulars are in the summary.	
0.	SUMMARY.	
o.	New Milford. Ct Sept. 18, 1902—2.40 trot or pace Purse, \$200.	clas
1	Vermont Chimes, br g (Osborn)	1
2	Prince C., br g (Stewart)	2
2 3	Yale Boy, or g (Green)	3
_	Rex, blk g	4
	Conroy, b m (Barrett)	6
	P. O. D., bg (Dwyer) 8	5
	Frank G., ch g (Coan)	10
1	A. R. V., br g (Mabbitt)	7
•	Bonnie Bion, br g (Thomas) 7	8
	Kate McDonald, ch m (Winegar)11	
0	Miss Leona, br m (Sutten)10	90
5 2 3	Time, 2.264, 2.244, 2.25,	

Achamar, a fine-looking New Milford pacer won the next race easily. The name of the geld ing was taken from the firm name Ackley, Hatch and Marsh. SUMMARY. Same day and track-2.25 class, trot or pace

Achama, b g, by Illinois Chief (Marsh)

Daisy L., b m (Jackson)

George Presser, blk g (Osborn)

Andy M., ch (Lake)

Wayne Wilton, b g (Bassett) Time, 2.211, 2.22, 2.22.

During a recent visit to Waterbury 1 left some of my friends for a time to look after the BREEDER's interest, and called at the office of H. W. Curtis, who was out of the city. In his office I noticed that the Horse Breeder was prominent on his reading-table. As the proprietor was away at races, I had some conversation with a gentleman who is posted regarding horses owned by Mr. Curtiss. One is a speedy bay gelding that has been trained and raced to a creditable record. The other is a chestnut mare that as stated is as fast as the horse. Both are

The best of campaigners are liable to have an off day. Anzella (2.07%), that has been winning steadily all down the line of the Grand Circuit, had one at Empire City Park on the 15th inst., but will soon be in winning form again.

pavement, even though covered with ice. SEE THAT CUSHION? fills with air at each step. hat's what breaks concussion hat's what prevents slipping, hat's what keeps the foot healthy. That's what prevents slippin That's what keeps the fo-healthy. That's what cures lameness. Improves your horses action. .

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Blankets and covers of every sort are readysquare blankets, shaped blankets, dress blankets, stable blankets, sweat blankets, hoods, breast shields.

Blankets and covers are enumerated, to the number of many score, with prices, in the catalogue. Here are hints:

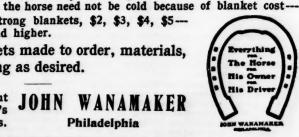
Brown canvas covers for colts with part wool linings. Plaid canvas, part-wool lining, Burlap centre, wool both sides.
All wool, fancy plaids. English plaids, all wool, variety of colors.

These show something of variety and must stand for dozens of kinds. Prices vary with weight and fineness of blankets, but

plenty of warm, strong blankets, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5and in between, and higher. Special blankets made to order, materials,

size and trimming as desired.

Write to Department JOHN WANAMAKER 45 Babout your horse's winter clothing needs.



Allen Farn

As seventy per cent. of the Horses listed for sale in my July price list have been sold, the July price list is withdrawn and a new one will be issued in December.

Meantime write for what you want and price and description will be sent.

MM. RUSSELL ALLEN, Allen Farm, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

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